The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,657—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURED AND [illegible]
[illegible]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	3500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food, in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

[illegible] bove rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail on
RION	B. Vidos	3,600	533	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	1,10[illegible]	500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	[illegible]	300	8th July.
[illegible]TON HALL	J. A. Hill	[illegible]	400	24th ,,

[illegible] particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & C[illegible]
[illegible]nts.
Bombay, 25th June, 1889.

SUPERIOR
OLD PORT.
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR
INVALIDS.
Rich, soft, and delicate.
Eminently restorative.
Per doz.
Quarts Rs. 34-0; Pints Rs. 18-0.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 7th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others, suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Bottles Rs. 35 ; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE CLUBS AND MILITARY MESSES THROUGHOUT WESTERN INDIA.

Hand-picked Berries, in 7lb. Frazils, Rs. 7.

Roasted and ground in Bombay with greatest care and attention, Re. 1-2 per lb. tin.

English prepared Coffee in 1lb. tins, hermetically sealed, Re. 1-5.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been [illegible] on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and [illegible] feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square [illegible] will have the advantage of having their business ad[illegible] [illegible] thousands of Passengers on one [illegible] platform for the [illegible] monthly expenditure [illegible] Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the [illegible] stations selected by the Advertiser. In the [illegible] the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume.* OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 63	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	,, 38	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,, 34	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,, 30	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India ; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the market,* and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

			Cash Price. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per box of	100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,,	100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,,	100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	,,	100	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,,	100	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	,,	100	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	,,	100	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,,	100	3 0

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco	per box	2 12

CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Excelsior Brand	per box	100	2 2

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Rs. a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	3 8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,,	3 4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,,	3 0

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ¼ lb. packet.	1 0
Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	1 0
Do. do. Three Castles do.	1 0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box	3 0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. pkt.	1 4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2 8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.	1 2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1 2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2 4

1,000 Havannahs sent duty paid	and free	of all expense	to any address	in England	for	Rs. 125
1,000 Gem Muster	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,, 105
1,000 Nobles	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,, 115
1,000 No. 1 Javas	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,, 142
1,000 ,, 2 ,,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,, 130
1,000 ,, 3 ,,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do	,, 115

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks,
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	Natural and
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and [illegible] Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,,	775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO AL[illegible]

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh ! distinctly I remember ; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :—
Quoth the Doctor—" Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore !
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door ?"
Quoth the Doctor—" Never more !"
Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore !"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more !
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER [illegible]
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON [illegible]
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJ[illegible]
J. BROTHERS [illegible]
Any persons [illegible]
monials will [illegible]
Chemists [illegible]
R[illegible]
Me[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. [illegible] GRAHAM, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING [illegible] and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damaged [illegible], and all claims in this respect must be [illegible] before the Goods are removed from the [illegible].

After [illegible] the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within [illegible] after the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] 1889.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of [illegible] ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE in our Firm ceased on the 29th June, 1889.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1889.

THE [illegible] MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. [illegible] per share, equivalent to 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June 1889, payable at the Registered Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after the 10th July, to members whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of their share certificates.

Members at Ahmedabad will be paid their dividends by the Company's agent at that place.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 9th July 1889, both days inclusive.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July 1889.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain muscle and blood tonic.

Per Pot Re. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Bazar Gate Street, Mr. B. [illegible] Dustoor & Co., and other druggists.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

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CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.

33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

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Abridged Course of Religious Instruction, Apologetic, Dogmatic, and Moral, for the use of Catholic Colleges and Schools; by the Rev Fr F X Schouppe, S J	2	4
Bible and the Papacy; by the Rev. R. Belaney, Crown 8vo	1	8
Castle and the Manor; or My Hero and his Friends: by M A De Winter, cloth, gilt	2	10
A Call to the Christian Life; being the recent Encyclical of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, on the close of His Jubilee year. 16 pages, in neat wrapper, with Portrait of His Holiness	0	1
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[illegible] tings	1	2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPPLYING LIME for Public Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Forms of Tender may be obtained and conditions of contract learnt on application at the office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p. m. on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st July 1889.

CHUBB'S

PATENT DETECTOR RIM DEAD LOCKS. FOR WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, &c.

To Lock on Both Sides.

4 Inches	Rs. 18	6 Inches	Rs. 22
5 Inches	,, 20	7 Inches	,, 25

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

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(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

ONCE WORN, ALWAYS WORN.

MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. beg most respectfully to inform LADIES of EVERY COMMUNITY that they have received recently a small Consignment ONLY of BEST SELECTED NECKLACES and BANGLES, from their AGENTS in AMERICA. These are made of what is known by the name of "CHEMICAL WHITE METAL," which EXCELS PURE SILVER in PURITY and BRIGHTNESS, and combined with the BEAUTY of their EXCELLENT PATTERNS and WORKMANSHIP, they are KNOWN and ADMIRED ALL OVER EUROPE for their REMARKABLE CHEAPNESS as a SUITABLE ORNAMENT for NECK and HAND. THEY ARE EXACTLY WHAT WE REPRESENT THEM, and with a view to at once introduce them in India, we offer them as cheap as NECKLACES at Rs. 3 each; BANGLES at Rs. 2 a pair.

Their PRICES AS COMPARED with the METAL and WROKMANSHIP are but a TRASH.

WE SOLICIT ONLY a TRIAL ORDER or INSPECTION.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH (DESAI) LAKHMIDASS GOVARDHANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BAI KABAL, Widow and Executrix named in the Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 27th day of June 1889.

MR. H. BICKNELL
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

HAND BAGS IN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF LEATHER GOODS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of certain DOORS and WINDOWS for the Executive Engineer, Aden, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 4th July.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain,
Ex. Engr., Bo. Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 25th June 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of TEN BARRACKS for Native Infantry at the Crater, Aden, estimated to cost Rs. 85,080.

Contract documents can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from whom forms of tender may be obtained on payment of Rupees Ten.

Two hundred Rupees to accompany each tender as earnest-money. The other usual conditions of contract form No. 65 can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, or at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders to reach the Executive Engineer's Office at Aden by noon of SATURDAY, the 13th July 1889.

G. C. P. ONSLOW, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Aden.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1889, payable at the office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after the 15th July 1889, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 5th July 1889.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th of July 1889, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

1st July, 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.	LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

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AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT [illegible] in VERSE after the manner of [illegible] by W. E. H. PARCE [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 5. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Four splendid Fox Terrier DOGS. Apply s.s. Yesso, A Shed, Prince's Dock.

NEW NOVELTIES in Adjustable Photo Frames seldom imported in India, all latest style and fashion to suit all tastes and all prices, from annas 10 only. Apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BROUGHAM and HORSE, complete turnout, in good order, Rs. 650.—Apply J., 3, Hunsraj Lane, Byculla.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Fort.—A few nice airy Rooms available. Splendid Table. Extremely reduced rates for monthly Lodgers during the Monsoon.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Just received and in prime condition at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CIGARS, Sample free, Our Own Brand—SPECIAL BEEHIVE at Rs. 1-12 per box of 100. Sold by IRANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, No. 3, Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hotel Lane.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory, warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Studs set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—[illegible] Bombay.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 1. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cunnisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

REDUCED RATES ON MILLS.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

For further particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-0-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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PAY and PENSIONS realised.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..................	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,280
RESERVE FUND	£100,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS. COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	31	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	6	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	1	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	0	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTICES.

LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum,

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

UMARIA COLLIERY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply during the current calendar year 1889 of Stores, viz.:—HARDWARE and MISCELLANEOUS—to be delivered, freight paid, at the Railway Station at Umaria.

A Schedule of the Stores to be supplied can be had on application to undersigned.

The Tenders will be received up to the 10th of July 1889.

J. A. MANGHAN, Manager,
Central Provinces State Collieries.

Umaria, the 13th June 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 1,700 CAST-IRON C SOCKETS, 10,000 CAST-IRON CAPS B. and 8,000 CAST-IRON CAPS A. for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on MONDAY, the 15th of July 1889, and will be submitted to, and decided on, by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Bombay Division, Bombay.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.

Alipore, Calcutta, dated 25th June 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 246 High Holborn, LONDON.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with many delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

[illegible] in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 5,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of __________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.*

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£303,090
1885	£888,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods, ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible] per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,192,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 170. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NOTICES.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months.................. Rs. 25
Six months .... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolarum garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing [illegible] in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogli
Parel Station
Dadur
[illegible]
Coorla
Ghat-Coper
Bhandoop
Tannah
Deewa
Callian Junction
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdi
Kussara
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Ballgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Road
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kajgaum
Galna
Pachora
Mejee
Mussawoda
Sieowlee
Julgaum
Bhalli

Bhosawul Junction
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
[illegible]
Bagmar
Khundwah
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Hursud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Bharam
Khundi
Dularia
Saree (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Sewri
Sohagpore
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kurelli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kurak Bali

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
[illegible]
Kurjut
Padesdar
Khandalla
Lanowlee
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Shaiwadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonah
Loonee
Oorolee
Yewat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond
Boree
Deckul
Bhegwan
Kurtroz
[illegible]
Warungaum
Nangaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Borgaum
Kaitpura
Moortizapore
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Malkee
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Powner
Simlee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Johwoort
Keim
Bareea Rd
Marbah
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur
Hootgee
Kurabgam
Doodnee
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad
Wadi
Nalwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan June. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Dunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sasah
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 20 minutes for Dinner.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1 308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		60	50	R	420
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Bellary S. & W. Mill	875	500	500	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	775
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,100
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,075
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	755
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	..	50	Rs. 1	670
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	535
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	552½
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co	700	15	15	Rs. 20	155
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	..	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	42	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	500	1,000	Rs. 35	820
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	70[illegible]
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	500	Rs. 2	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	322½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	710
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	1000	1,000	—	850
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	100	1,000	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	750	100	1,000	Rs. 40	665
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 20	1,012½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	147
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,050
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	65	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	137½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	725
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	422½
People of India S.	1,000		250	Rs.	70
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125		45
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,250
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S. & W. Co			1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	280
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	910
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600		1,000	Rs. 25	375
Ver.amgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	100	1,100	Rs. 100	760
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1880	1,880	Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co	0	1000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,125
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..		232½
Fort Press Co.	150	8500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	50	All	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	50	250	Rs. 0	247½
Mercantile Press	1,500	25	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	500	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	565
New Indian Press	4,000	25	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	100	100	Rs. 30	390
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	50	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	655

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	1,000	1000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	5,000	1500	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		100	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	870
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	5 75
Kemp & Co, Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	3 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	9 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	9 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	375
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs.	110
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 48
M. M Mody & Co.					

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 5-1
Carolas	" 50
Mexican Dollars	" 22-8
Five-Francs	" 91
Bar Silver, [illegible]	" 36-8
Gold Leaf [illegible]	" 3-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 3-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 3-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 3-10
Pekin	" 3-2-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES &c.

Four per cent	100⅝
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	226
Port Trust Bonds	97

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do	do... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do	do... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do... 1s. 4½d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do	do... 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do... 1s. 4 13-32d.
France	3 Do	do... 1·71¼
Do.	6 Do.	do... 1·71½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do... 99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do... 99⅞
China	60 Do.	do... 223½

THE clergyman who objected to the name "Topsy"—the pet name of a dead child—appearing on a tombstone, has accepted a compromise. He has consented to the stone being fixed, on the condition that "Topsy" is not painted black like the rest of the inscription. The mother has had to sign a declaration that the name shall not afterwards be blackened!

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—City of Edinburgh (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Torpedo Boat E, from Cowis.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chupra (s), for Zanzibar; and Busheer (s), Marmagao.

POLO.—The game this afternoon (Tuesday) will be, weather permitting:—Stripes—Messrs. Burder, Gray, Barton, Cobbold, Froome; White—Capts Baxter, Tufnell, Hume, Fyffe, and Mr. Daunt, to commence at 5-15 p.m.

AN ACTING VICE-PRINCIPAL.—Mr. Byramjee Framjee Patel, B. A., has been appointed to act as Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in place of Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Talatee, who has obtained leave of absence for a year. Mr. Byramjee is at present senior teacher in the Surat High School.

A BOMBAY PARSEE IN MYSORE.—It is reported that Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir Bhaba, M. A., of the Bombay University, at present the Principal of the Maharaja College at Mysore, has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the reigning prince, and is to be therefore promoted to the office of Secretary in the Education Department.

THE MINT ROBBERY CASE.—The two men, Bapo Gopal and Succaram, who were charged with the theft of six bars of silver, valued at Rs. 675, from the Bombay Mint on the 17th of last month, were placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by Inspector Young, and were discharged for want of evidence.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Nagur Jumnadas *alias* Kurson Vella, against whom there appeared a register of eight previous convictions, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan with being an habitual robber, house-breaker, and receiver of stolen property, and to furnish security for his future good behaviour. On the accused being unable to do so, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March	The Lover and the Star	J. Riviere.
Grand Selection.	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Dance	Du Tambourin	Bocotti.
Valse	La Toscana	E. Bucalessi.
Cavatina	Bflat Clarionete Solo	Cassner.
Polka	Stefanie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRUEL AMUSEMENT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Mahomedan named Mahomed Khan Tajkhan was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with cruelly torturing an ostrich at the Victoria Gardens by pulling out some of its feathers on Sunday last. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, said he was only amusing himself, and was not torturing the bird. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the animals and birds, &c., in the Victoria Gardens must be protected, and fined the accused Rs. 20.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue, respecting the death of Pandoo Raojee, aged 5 years, the son of a labourer named Raojee Appa, residing at Old Nagpada. Deceased, it appears, was bitten by a black dog in the groin about a month ago, and the bite healed up in four or five days. Three days ago deceased was seized with fever. On the following day symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and he died on Sunday evening. The verdict was that the death of Pandoo Raojee was caused by hydrophobia.

MAHIM LANDHOLDERS' AND RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday last, a meeting of the ratepayers residing at Mahim and Dadur was held on the premises of Mr. Antonio D'Silva's School at Dadur. Dr. Dadarkur was called to the chair. It was represented to the meeting that the interests of the ratepayers in those wards had been neglected in the past, and that the ratepayers had themselves to thank for the result. A resolution was passed to form an association with the above name, and a committee of thirty-four gentlemen was appointed to carry out the objects of the association.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Sumboo Jannao, a police constable, was yesterday charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan with having received a stolen piece of teak plank, valued at 6 annas, the property of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. It appears the accused gave the teak plank in question bearing the mark of the Burmah Trading Corporation to a carpenter to make it into two stools, and on being questioned how he became possessed of the plank, said he received the plank from Yessoo Khima, a Port Trust peon working at the Powder Works Bunder, but Yessoo deined all knowledge of the affair. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—Inspector Young placed Kanjee Ladha and nine others before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday—the first on a charge of keeping a common gaming-house and the others with playing therein. The Inspector said that he went to the house in question at 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, and on the first floor of the house he found a pack of cards on a mat placed on the floor, round which the accused were—some standing and some sitting. Another pack of cards and Rs. 9 and annas 5 were found in a cupboard in the same room, and on the top floor a couple of other packs were found. The Magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5 and the rest to pay a fine of one rupee each.

ROBBING THE SALVATIONISTS.—A man named A. F. Gregory, who has been employed as a clerk in the Salvation Army head-quarters, was charged yesterday before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with the theft of one rupee and one anna in cash and eight annas worth of stamps, the property of the Salvation Army. "Captain" Butler, who prosecuted, stated that on Friday last he put the money and stamps into a drawer of a table in the Salvation Army Head-quarters building, and on looking for them afterwards found they were missing, and on searching the table of the accused the stamps were found between two pieces of brown paper and the money in his drawer. It afterwards transpired in evidence that nine annas had been found in cash and Rs. 2-4 in stamps, which the complainant accounted for by saying that the accused had on provious occasions stolen stamps and money. The case was remanded.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—An interesting and amusing performance was given by Mr. T. Leigh, chief officer of the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Peshawar on Saturday last at the Seamen's Institute, to his numerous friends in Bombay, particularly the officers and employes of the company, who were present with their families. The performance consisted of sleight-of-hand, conjuring card tricks, and thought-reading, which were all rendered in a masterly manner. Mr. Leigh is one of those officers of the company, who can best devote his leisure hours to different arts, such as would conduce to break the monotony of sea life for passengers sailing in the company's vessels. During the intermission two gentlemen from the audience entertained them with a few comic songs. The party, after thanking Mr. Leigh for his amusing and interesting performance, broke up at about 11 p.m.

SUIT FOR MONEY LENT.—Yesterday at the Small Cause Court the suit filed by Shapurjee Aderjee Mistry against Burjorjee Eduljee to recover Rs. 35, being the amount of money lent and advanced on a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff came on for hearing before Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, the Second Judge. The plaintiff stated that the sum advanced was for the convenience of the defendant; that given to him as a hand loan to accommodate the defendant; and that it carried interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The defendant admitted the debt and applied for instalments on the ground that he was at present out of employment. He offered to pay the debt by instalments of one rupee per month. The Judge passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with Court costs and made it payable by Rs. 2 per month.

PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL CATTLE IN INDIA.—Besides the lecture in English which the Shriman Swamy of Allahabad delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Wednesday last, he delivered two other lectures in Oordoo, one at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday and another in Madhow Baug on Sunday afternoon last. At the meeting in the Novelty Theatre, the Swamy referred to the protest raised by the secretary of a Mahomedan Society and tried to answer some of the objections urged on behalf of the Mahomedans against joining in the movement. The meeting expressed its approval of the Allahabad memorial and promised its co-operation. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, Pundit Krishna Varman, and to the lecturer. At the Mahadev Baug meeting, at which many hundreds of Hindus were present, Mr. Tribhowndas Vurjivandas presided. A resolution was passed similar to the one adopted on Saturday.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Samal Mobany, a Purdessee, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with wrongfully confining one Khooshal Roopa, a dealer in old brass and copper vessels, for the purpose of extorting money, and also with stealing a dhotur containing Rs. 17-2 in cash, the property of the said Khooshal Roopa, on the 24th ultimo. On the date in question the complainant, while returning home and crossing a waste piece of land at Gorupdeo Road, was attacked by the accused from behind and thrown down. Rs. 4 was demanded from him, and he was told that if the amount were not paid, he would not allow him to go home. He then detained him in his hut till noon that day, and afterwards the accused took him to a factory at Duncan Road, where he was kept until late in the evening, when the accused forcibly took from him the dhotur containing the cash and absconded. On the following day, the theft being reported to the police, the accused was arrested at Walkeshwar, with the dhotur and Rs. 16-8 in cash in his possession. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A LANDING AND SHIPPING CONTRACT,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA *vs.* VULLEEBHOY KHANBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this suit prays that the defendants, Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and Noorbhoy Ghellabhoy, be each of them restrained from taking any proceedings against him in relation to a sum of Rs. 12,167-14-4 (which the plaintiff brought into court) payable by him in respect of tonnage and labour supplied under an agreement made between the defendant, Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and the plaintiff; that the defendants be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the money; that the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants, and that his costs may be provided for. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first defendant, while the second defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff's case was this. By an agreement dated 13th June 1887, made between the plaintiff and the first defendant, the latter contracted to supply tonnage and labour to the director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, for landing, shipping, and transporting coal, coke, and stores at Bombay from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888, or until the date of sanction by Government of another contract. The first defendant did his work under the contract, and in the month of May 1888, the sum of Rs. 12,167-14-4 was payable by the plaintiff in respect of tonnage and labour supplied under the contract, but the first defendant was unable to produce, with his bills, vouchers for the amount of the bills countersigned by the plaintiff's officers as required by the contract, and the plaintiff demanded a bond of indemnity upon receiving payment. The bond of indemnity was finally approved, and in November 1888 the plaintiff was ready and willing to pay the amount: but on the 19th November 1888, the second defendant sent him a letter claiming the money as belonging to a partnership carried on by himself and his brothers with the first defendant, and holding Government responsible for any payment to any person other than himself. The second defendant also stated that he had in his possession the vouchers for the bills required under the contract. The plaintiff brought the money into court to be paid to such person as the court should direct.

The case for the first defendant was that the second defendant detained the vouchers required under the contract. He was a nephew of the first defendant, and had been allowed by him to attend to the landing and shipping business, and the vouchers thus came into his possession. This defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not justified in refusing to pay the money by reason of the non-production of the orders, especially having regard to this defendant's offer to indemnify him; nor did the claim put forward by the second defendant justify plaintiff in the course taken of refusal to pay this defendant what was due to him for the work done under the contract. The second defendant was not entitled to receive the money from the plaintiff.

The second defendant averred that the agreement referred to, though entered into in the name of the first defendant, was made on account and for the benefit of the principal firm of Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Company, in which the two defendants and their brothers and nephews were partners. This defendant said that previous to the date of the agreement in question, it was arranged between the members of the firm that this defendant and his brothers and nephews should entirely manage the landing and shipping business, and in pursuance of the arrangement, this defendant placed himself in communication with Government officers, received from them directly, without the intervention of the first defendant, written orders for work to be done, caused such work to be done from time to time with moneys he had himself procured, and had such orders duly endorsed with compliance by Government officers, and thus he held all such orders. The first defendant, without the knowledge or consent of this defendant, made endeavours to obtain payment himself from the Government officers, and offered to indemnify the plaintiff. Upon hearing of such endeavours, this defendant apprised the officers of Government of the circumstances under which he had received and executed the orders. This defendant submitted that the plaintiff, having paid into court the moneys due in respect of the work done under the contract, ought no longer to be represented in this suit; and that if he was, his costs ought not to be paid out of the moneys in court. The first defendant had no claim whatever to the money.

Mr. Latham said he appeared for the plaintiff, but did not propose to take any active part in the proceedings. It was an interpleader suit under section 473. A consent order had been drawn up, which directed that the plaintiff should be dismissed from the suit, and that his costs be paid out of the fund in court.

The judge made an order accordingly; and the suit proceeded to a hearing as between the two defendants.

Mr. Jardine, for the first defendant, submitted that the contract between the plaintiff and his client being admitted, it was not necessary for him to call evidence. He put in the contract and asked to be paid the money in Court. The second defendant had mistaken his remedy, and he ought to file a suit against the first defendant to establish that he was a partner, and that the contract was entered into on behalf of the partnership. If necessary, the learned counsel said he would call rebutting evidence.

The second defendant, who appeared in person, was examined at some length. He admitted the contract was made between the plaintiff and the first defendant.

His lordship thereupon made an order that the fund in court should be paid to the first defendant. Costs of the plaintiff to be paid out of the fund in court; and the costs of the first defendant to be paid by the second.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—4 cases printing ink, B Gungadur Tilak.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Karamania s—50 cases chool slates, M G Hoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s—3 cases paper and envelopes, M Adamji.

Dago s—6 cases paper, A Kikabhoy.

Pekin s—5 cases paper, A Abdoolrahim.

FROM ANTWERP.

Venetia s—40 cases color, S Narayen, and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—15 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Poseidon s—45 cases beads, V Oogerchand.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—3 cases musical instruments, M Ebramjee, 5 packages lanterns, V Allana, 20 packages lanterns; A Rahimbhoy; 20 cases paper, S A J Dawood, 56 cases paper, F A Dawar, and Sons; 17 packages lanterns, A Rahimbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Mannilla s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 500 cases brandy, J Nowroji.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government have definitely refused to confirm Prince Hohenlohe's hereditary rights to the vast estates left to him by the late Prince Wittgenstein, although the Prince, who is the son of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, had offered to become a naturalised Russian subject.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Labourdonnais having left Kurrachee yesterday is expected here to-morrow forenoon.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Marmagao, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers for Zanzibar.

THE s s Etolia, 2,031 tons, Captain W Gill, sails today for Plymouth *via* Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Plymouth:—Mrs Bremen and 5 children, Mr Badenoch, Mrs, Miss and Mr Glover, Mr Campbell, Mr J C North, Colonel and Mrs Mathews and 3 children, Captain Sandys, Lieut Lascelles, Colonel Carwither, Miss Bailey and 3 Masters Bailey and Lieutenant L Eales.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER TORPEDO BOAT.

TORPEDO BOAT E, Captain C A Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cowis, in the Istle of Wight. She was built by John S White, of Cowis. In construction, build and fortifications, she is the same as the A B C and After leaving Cowis, on the 23rd May, she had very pleasant weather; only now and then in the Mediterranean Sea severe gusts of wind blew, and the sea was rough. No material damage was done to this torpedo boat, with the exception of the main mast being carried away by a strong wind in the Meditterranean sea. But this mast was soon replaced and by a new one, the torpedo boat was able to proceed on her journey. She stayed at Aden for four and five days. She left Aden about the 23rd. When about a week from Bombay she had very bad weather. Strong south-westerly gales were blowing, accompanied by higher running seas, and at intervals smart showers of rain fell. During the voyage the torpedo boat called at Gibraltar and Malta. The boat will be made over to Government on Tuesday and the Captain and officers will return to England. Torpedo Boat G. is expected to arrive in Bombay every day.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	City of Edinburgh	Barham	Liverpool, June 5.
July. 1	Torpedo Boat E	Johnson	Cowis, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Zanzibar.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagao.

The steamer City of Edinburgh entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool.

The steamer Etolia, Gill, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Plymouth via Antwerp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

Osborn, Lt. Col. By, R E, on duty, from Nassick.

JUNE 30.

Twigg, 2nd Lieut, 26th By Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Baker, Lieut, By, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Paterson, Surgeon Major, 31st Regt P I, on furlo, from England.

Russel, Capt, Ms, 2nd Bed Regt on promotion from Secunderabad.

Smyth, Major, Ms, RA, to rejoin from England.

Gordon, Capt, VI Bl Cav, on leave, from England.

Eales, Lt, Bl, The Buffs, on leave, from Belgaum.

Mathews, Col, By, the 2nd Midd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 1.

Woodhouse, Lieut, Bl, 1st Rifle Bde, on leave, from Barreilly.

Wintour, 2nd Lieut, Ms, attached to 3rd Ms Cav, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Graham, Capt, By, 2nd Midd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Leathem, Capt and Adjt, By, Vol Rifle Corps, on duty, to Deolali.

JULY 1.

Smyth, Major, Ms, R A, to rejoin, to Bellary.

Swete, Lieut-Col, 12 Bl I, to join, to Benares.

Gordon, Capt, VI Bl C[illegible]

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1889.

1. There will be a match between a team of Volunteers and eight Sergeants, 2nd Gloster Regiment, on Saturday, the 6th inst, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Colaba Range.

2. Captain R. A. Willis is appointed Acting Adjutant to the Corps from this date during the period of Captain and Adjutant T. W. C. Leathem's absence at Deolali on duty.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

3. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

698-63—M H Khan—For pauper. Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Mahomed Hoosein Ibrahim—Shamrao P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagocsha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

84-89—Little, S F and N—Jan Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Rahimtulla Khalakdina and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

265-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Sakharam Hurjee and others vs Jairam Luximonji and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

547-88—In person, paupers—Cooverji Veerji and others vs. Vellji Hurrichund—In person.

486-88—H Bicknell—Motee Mayachund vs. Gufroo bin Jaffer Mahomed and others—M H Khan and in person.

298-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Oomer Oosman *alias* Haji Ebrahim Oosman vs Haji Allana Vydina *alias* Haji Ally Abdool and another—Payne, G and S.

454-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Maheshdas Govindram vs Dasuram Ranchord and others—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

38-89—Burder and B—Govind Dasrath Khedikar vs Vithal Dajiset Shetay—Chalk W and S.

133-89—Jefferson B D and K—L Malcolm and others vs Heerachund Goolabchund—H Bicknell.

255-89—Mansuklal D and J—Bazonji Shapoorji Madon vs Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson B D and K.

257-89—Payne G and S—Goolba Vudda and others vs G F Beville.

279-89—Macfarlane E and H—Ramji Ballaji vs Lingaoji Mankoji—M H Khan.

281-89—Macfarlane E and H—Dunjishaw Cursetji vs Manockbai and another—Wadia and G.

286-89—Wadia and G—Shaik Cassum Vulud Shaik Adam Lambaday vs Mahomed Dalal and others.

292-89—Chalk W and S—F Fischer vs Ebrahim Latiff—In person.

299-69—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Karimbhoy vs Goolam Mahomed Shaik Boolun and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

121-89—Pestonji and R—Jaithabai vs Ramchunder Narotum—Macfarlane, E and H.—Part heard.

102-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Haji Janmahomed Haji Joosub vs Poodiapoorali Mamally and others—Roughton and B (S. S.)

126-89—E Wilkin—Mohunbhoy Magunbhoy vs Dulput Sewchund—In person.

127-89—Payne, G and S—Rana Karman vs Agree Hasoo Luxmon—Jefferson, B D and K.

129-89—Chalk, W and S—Soora Sewaya Poohati vs Lingabai Coombarin and another—In person.

THE second wedding of the Simla season was celebrated at that station on Tuesday, the 20th instant, when Colonel Pretyman was married to Miss Luck, a daughter of General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry. The ceremony was performed at "All Saints' Chapel" on Observatory Hill.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JULY 1.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·605	—·001	+·050	S	3	87·2	98·0	82·1	+1·3	62	8	...	...	...
Agra	29·612	—·033	+·041	N W	5	87·2	97·5	83·4	+1·3	69	8	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·623	—·058	+·045	W S W	5	78·2	88·5	76·6	—3·9	91	10	0·21	6·25	+1·00a
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·528	+·005	+·048	S E	4	84·1	108·0	77·8	—7·1	79	4	1·06	1·06	+1·05b
Karachi	29·577	...	+·018	W S W	16	81·0	87·1	8[illegible]·7	—1·3	87	10	0·14	0·66	+0·51a
Ajmere	29·655	+·013	+·049	W	7	79·3	84·7	77·6	—0·6	87	6	...	5·24	+2·14
Deesa	29·675	+·031	+·052	S	15	79·3	88·1	75·4	—4·3	83	10	0·41	8·07	+5·94
Rajkot	29·671	+·024	+·049	W	20	84·4	98·5	77·2	+1·6	74	8	...	1·96	—3·53
Neemuch	29·735	+·042	+·094	W S W	15	77·7	85·7	72·7	—1·9	78	8	...	7·35	+2·40
Indore	29·757	+·000	+·103	W	6	77·8	86·2	72·6	—0·6	78	8	...	6·64	—1·25
Saugor	29·683	...	+·057	W S W	9	77·3	88·4	75·6	+1·4	81	10	...	10·63	+3·34
Jubbulpore	29·706	—·006	+·072	W S W	3	80·2	86·0	76·6	+1·6	73	8	0·12	9·77	—1·15
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva	29·751	—·002	+·086	W	9	78·8	92·2	75·8	+0·1	78	7	...	5·18	—1·33
Raipur	29·669	—·045	+·055	W S W	9	83·5	90·0	77·6	+3·0	83	9	0·04	...	...
Nagpur	29·718	—·047	+·072	N W	...	83·2	90·7	78·9	+4·0	75	8	...	7·72	—3·52
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29·761	—·012	+·085	N W	7	82·0	94·9	77·3	+2·7	69	10	...	...	...c
Surat	29·729	+·072	+·054	W	F	84·5	92·5	76·1	—2·2	68	10	...	2·55	—6·55
Malegaon	29·716	+·010	+·058	W S W	11	81·0	88·9	74·1	+0·6	62	9	...	2·13	—3·83
Bombay	29·774	—·002	+·035	S W	9	83·4	86·5	79·5	+2·3	82	5	0·01	20·57	—1·57
Poona	29·789	+·019	+·053	W	13	78·6	88·5	71·0	—0·1	69	5	...	4·83	—1·11
Sholapur	29·798	—·008	+·049	W	10	80·2	97·2	72·5	+0·9	68	2	0·69	4·82	—1·19d
Ratnagiri	29·789	—·010	+·018	Calm	5	83·3	87·4	77·4	+2·3	79	1	0·03	38·61	+4·67
Belgaum	29·802	—·014	+·013	W N W	4	72·9	79·2	67·4	+0·3	87	2	0·01	16·95	+7·44
Goa	29·834	...	...	...	...	81·0	87·0	79·0	...	96	8	0·10	41·93	...d
Karwar	29·810	—·015	—·021	N	M	80·0	86·6	78·3	+3·5	90	4	...	67·96	+24·51
Mangalore	29·848	+·014	—·006	S S E	2	76·5	82·8	73·9	...	91	10	0·42	46·85	+2·04e
Calicut	29·881	—·001	—·020	E	9	76·0	80·7	73·6	...	92	10	0·08	35·08	—5·47
Cochin	29·880	—·028	—·027	N E	M	78·5	82·2	74·2	+1·0	84	10	0·20	35·40	—5·45
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	29·818	—·017	+·064	W	11	80·0	95·6	77·3	+5·7	65	8	...	3·90	—1·74
Masulipatam	29·736	—·033	+·018	W	9	85·3	98·2	80·5	+2·1	73	10	...	12·06	+5·26e
Bellary	29·849	+·046	+·081	Calm	9	81·0	97·4	77·4	+2·7	71	8	...	1·78	—0·98
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·773	—·033	—·037	Calm	10	85·7	92·7	79·1	+0·1	61	5	...	2·64	—0·97
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	29·822	—·016	+·013	W S W	5	81·9	90·0	75·7	—2·2	74	6	1·46	1·77	—1·39a
Colombo	29·917	—·014	—·004	S W	9	81·5	83·0	76·0	...	77	4	...	18·48	+4·21

In column "Wind rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

a Dark gloomy weather. *b* Monsoon set in. *c* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.
d Passing showers during day. *e* Threatening weather.

SUNDAY'S SUMMARY.

During the past 24 hours the barometer has risen everywhere, the rise being very rapid at Agra, Karachi, and at all stations in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and the Central Provinces. In the Bombay Presidency the rise has been from moderate to brisk, and in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, and on the Malabar Coast moderate.

The depression which was overlying Gujrat and Rajputana yesterday has [illegible]

Pressure is generally above the normal at all stations, except on the Malabar Coast, where it is slightly below it.

At Jacobabad and Delhi the wind is S-Easterly and calm is reported from Allahabad, Poona, and Mangalore. S.-Westerly winds prevail generally over the whole country, and their force is moderate.

The maximum temperature in the shade at Allahabad, Deesa, Ajmere, Neemuch, and Madras [illegible] 7° to 19° below mean of the day. It is generally above the average in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and at most stations in Berar and the Central Provinces. In other districts it is generally moderately below the mean. Jacobabad reports a temperature of 112° in the shade, Trichinopoly 106° [illegible] 97° and Delhi and Agra [illegible] other stations report temperatures ranging from 90° to 95° [illegible] under 90°.

The mean temperature of the day has decreased 12° at Ajmere, 7° at Deesa, and has increased [illegible] at Khandwa; in other places the amounts of rise and fall are moderate.

Except in Sind and at Surat, humidity has decreased everywhere, while the skies still continue cloudy in nearly all districts.

Partial showers of rain are reported from all stations in the Bombay Presidency, except Poona, and moderate rain is reported from Colombo, Negapatam, Calicut, Mangalore, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jabalpore, Saugor, Indore, Deesa, Ajmere and Karachi. The largest fall was 1.93" at Deesa.

MONDAY'S SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased moderately almost everywhere except at Raipur, Nagpur and Allahabad, where the barometer has fallen briskly.

Pressure is generally above the average everywhere except on the Malabar Coast, the excess being most in Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces, and less in other districts.

Wind directions on the Malabar Coast are north-easterly to south-south-easterly, and over Gujarat and Sind the winds have a tendency to cyclonic circulation. Winds have increased somewhat in strength at Rajkot and Neemuch and are everywhere fairly normal and moderate.

The maximum shade temperature is above the normal in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and at Khandwa, Raipur and Nagpur. In the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India and locally at Saugor, Jubulpore, Madras, and Negapatam it is below the average.

The highest maximum temperature in the shade recorded during the past 24 hours is 108° at Jacobabad; at all other stations it is below 100°.

The mean temperature of the day has risen generally everywhere except at Karachi and Jacobabad and on the Malabar Coast.

Humidity has considerably increased at Jacobabad; at other stations the changes are small.

In Gujarat, Central India and on the Malabar Coast the skies are cloudy; but in other districts they are fairly clear.

Rain has fallen in small amounts at Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Raipur, Jubulpore, Deesa, Karachi and Allahabad. The heaviest fall was at Negapatam, where 1·77" was registered, and Jacobabad has received a little over an inch in the last 24 hours.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—55 bales wool, R Coorjee; 41 bales wool, D Magjee; 49 bales gunny rags, 2 bales hemp and 2 bales jute, M Heerachand; 70 bales wool, J Khimjee; 165 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 255 bales gunny rags, C Piraj; 103 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 65 bales wool, C Jaitha; 1,800 cwts wheat, N Sonderjee.

City of Edinburgh s—150 cwts coir yarn, H Veerjee; 8 cwts ivory, E Passianee.

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 8 bales tanned skins, C Rajabally; 23 bales tanned skins, J Purdhan; 17 bales tanned hides, Edward Bates and Co; 32 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 14 bales untanned hides, A R Premjee; 2 cases nutings, M Lalljee; 15 bales untanned hides, A Ameer; 24 cases perfume oil, R G Russooljee; 9 bales untanned hides, G M Dhurumsy; 660 cwts myrabolums, A Bhimji.

Start s—90 cwts gum arabic, D Nanjee: 44 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, D Peerbhoy; 172 cwts gum, D Chugunlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—62 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,191 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—200 bales twist, C Ebram; 25 bales twist, S J David and Co; 25 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld; 25 bales twist, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 1,050 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts sandlewood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 120 bales twist, B R Mody and Co; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 250 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—25 bales twist, S Abraham: 250 bales twist, B R Mody.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s,—125 bales twist, S Abraham; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

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ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
May. 24	Woodcock	Bowman	Zanzibar
27	Ivanhoe	Fraser	Put back
June 4	Vesua	Roemer	Hamburg
8	Torpedo boat F	Reeve	Cowes
9	Nedjed	Newey	Cardiff
16	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Creuse
17	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Berbera
	Oriental	Stewart	Bombay
	Chyebassa	Wilson	Calcutta
	Inchulva	Herebery	Madras
18	Torpedo boat E	Johnson	Cowes
	Olympia	Care	Bassein
	Valeta	Briscoe	London
	Shannon	Edwards	London
	Jumna	Smith	London
	Zuid Holland	Otto	Batavia
19	Tagus	Davison	Buossorah
	Torpedo boat G	Whereat	Cowes
	Palestina	Ansaldo	Mussowa
	Lancelot	Daily	Japan
20	Clon Curry	Deason	Coconada
	Medea	Ratzmann	Hongkong
	Chicklade	Loutitt	Cardiff
21	Labourdanais	Sibilet	Bombay
	Warcester	Morice	Rangoon
	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa
	Quetta	Withers	Brisbane
	Tuna	White	Zeilla
	Chanda	Gavin	Bombay
	Sydney	Pellegrim	Sydney
22	C Colombo It Cvt	Guvera	Mussowa
	Dresdon	Schuckmaun	Bremen
	Salier	Thalenhost	Sydney
	Albany	Gough	Cardiff
23	Duke of Devonshire	Long	Calcutta
	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Zeilla
	Muyun	Low	Zeilla
	Amazone	Mace	Marseilles
24	Perim	Smith	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
June 22	Torpedo boat F	Reeve	Bombay
19	Nedjed	Newey	Batavia
20	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Zeilla
17	Oriental	Stewart	London
18	Chyebassa	Wilson	London
	Inchuiva	Herebery	London
22	Torpedo boat E	Johnson	Bombay
18	Olympia	Care	Port Said F O
	Valetta	Briscoe	Sydney
	Shannon	Edwards	Calcutta
	Jumna	Smith	[illegible]
19	Zuid Holland	Otto	Rotterdam
21	Tagus	Davison	Jeddah
20	Palestina	Ansaldo	Suez
	Lancelot	Daily	Port Said F O
21	Clon Curry	Deason	London
	Medea	Ratzmann	Trieste
21	Labourdanais	Sibilet	Bombay
21	Warcester	Morice	London
	Singapore	Parodi	Bombay
22	Quetta	Withers	London
	Tuna	White	Berbera
25	Chanda	Gavin	Zanzibar
22	Sydney	Pellegrin	Marseilles
22	Dresdon	Schuckmaun	China
	Salier	Thalenhost	Bremen
23	Duke of Devonshire	Long	London
21	Amazone	Mace	Zanzibar
	Perim	Smith	Port Said F O

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, July 2, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

THE rain set in steadily on last Monday night, and there has since been a good fall, which has extended more or less to the districts; and though there is now a premature break in the weather, the fall of rain at the Presidency has, so far, nearly doubled last year's exceptionally light record at the same time. The late demand for Cotton has subsided, and transactions during the past week have been upon the most limited scale; but prices have generally remained steady. In Wheat, a moderate business only has been passing, but previous rates have been at least maintained. Linseed and Rapeseed have been wanted by exporters, and considerable purchases have been reported on some days, at advancing prices. The announcement of a new Government Four Per Cent. Loan has steadied Exchange latterly; but the slackness of business has been very marked during the whole of the week, and rates close on the level of last Monday's quotations. Four per cent. Government Paper is one per cent. higher. Freights are quiet with little enquiry for tonnage, ready or forward, and rather weak at current quotation. There has been rather more doing in arrival Import business, owing to the easier market on Manchester; but the position of the ready market is unchanged.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,291
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,39,994
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	8,52,016
Government Securities	Inc.	"	9,042
Loans	Inc.	"	5,45,136
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	6,02,156
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	40,173
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	7,25,720

The Bank of Bengal lowered its rates by one per cent. last Wednesday, and on the following afternoon our own Presidency Bank followed suit, so that the minimum rate is now, in each case, 4 per cent. per annum. Business generally has become much quieter again during the past week, and it is not surprising that the abstract which we give above should show the respectable increase of 7¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay. There had been, it will be noticed, some increase in Loans; but, on the other hand, private Deposit had augmented considerably and discounts had fallen off materially, the net diminution in the trade demand being represented by some 9 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—Last Monday evening's quotations were repeated for Bank and Private Paper on opening on the following morning, and the market was afterwards steady thereat, but with very little ready or forward business doing either way, this market having participated with the others in the very quiet feeling which had set in, though the fact that rates in Calcutta were at least 1-32d. above ours had a steadying effect here. Things continued in the same quiet but steady state on Wednesday, awaiting the result of Council allotments, without any movement from yesterday's quotations, and with very little business reported either way, enquiry for the Bank media of remittance being quite absent. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at the ready rate, say 1s. 4 9-32d. for July-August delivery and at 1s. 4 5-16d. thereafter. The market was steady on Thursday, but with scarcely any business passing on any line. The only difference in the situation from the preceding few days was that 1s. 4⅛d. could be done for Bank Telegraphic for August transfer. On Friday the market was fairly steady at a slight decline on the previous evening's closing rates. Some Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 4½d. for 3 months' sight Credits, which rate was quoted for July-August, and thereafter at 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d. Bank Remittance was to be had forward to the end of the year at the quotations for ready business, and found takers in the bazaar. Owing to the announcement of the new Loan, rates were steady on Saturday at a partial advance of 1-32d., though 1s. 4¼d. for three months' sight Credits was done in one direction. Scarcely any business, however, transpired either away. This morning the market opened at Saturday's closing rates for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and partially 1-32d. higher for Credits, there being no buyer to-day under 1s. 4 9-32d., at which latter rate we hear of a moderate amount of business being done; but the demand for Bank Paper continues very scanty. The market closed steady this evening, with Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4⅛d. ready and forward; and 3 months' sight Credits 1s. 4 9-32d. for July-August delivery, and 1s. 4 5-16d. thereafter. We quote ready:—

Bank Demand			1s. 4⅛d	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do.	4	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4⅜d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs	3	do.	1·71¼	"
Do.	6	do.	1·72½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firmer on the day after our last report was written and an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established in rates both for Money and Account. Fours for cash were quoted at 100 9-16, and some business was done at the rate, while for the next two settlements 102½ and 100 7-16 respectively were quoted throughout the day, bargains having been booked at the rate for the earlier account. The market was very quiet, not to say dull, last Wednesday as to the business passing, but rates were steady at the above quotations during the greater part of the day; before closing, however, an advance of 1-16 was named, and Fours were eventually quoted at 100⅝ for cash. On Thursday, with the rate of the Bank of Bengal and our own Presidency Bank one per cent. down, Fours were firm at some advance in quotations, which was maintained, the rate fer Fours for cash and for the 1st July account being 100⅝, with buyers for Money, and 100½ for the 30th proximo. There was little life in the market on Friday, Friday, many brokers and dealers having been absent owing to an eclipse of the sun, but the previous day's closing quotations were maintained both for Money and Account. Fours were quiet on Saturday, but rates were steady at 100⅝ for cash and the settlement and 100 9-16 for the 30th July account, with sellers at the latter rate. The settlement has passed off quietly to-day, no change having taken place in Saturday's quotations, at which we close for cash and the 30th inst. account, respectively. The other denomination has been quoted at 104½ nominal throughout the week.

The Government of India has invited tenders for a fresh Four Per Cent. Loan for two hundred lakhs of rupees, in the form of the 1854-55 Loan, applications to be received up to the 30th instant.

Municipal Five Per Cent. Loan is quoted at 107¾; and Port Trust Bonds are worth 97.

SHARES.—The volume of business in this market has not increased much during the past week, and in the case of Mill Scrip the movement which has taken place in prices since last Monday has been about as much in favour of sellers as of buyers; but in Press shares generally there has been a more or less considerable advance. Comparing our quotations of this evening with those which ruled last Monday we find an advance of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, Connaught, Khatao Muccanji, and Manockji; of Rs. 7½ in Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in Presidency and Sholapore; and of Rs. 12½ on Luckmidas Khimji. On the other hand, Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 20 lower; New Great Eastern, Swadeshi, and Western India, Rs. 15 down; National, Rs. 10 lower; Queen, Hindustan, and Coorla, Rs. 5 lower; and Southern Mahratta Rs. 2½ down. In Press Shares, Albert are Rs. 40 higher; Sind, Rs. 20; East Indian, Rs. 25; Munmar, 22½; Khangaum, Rs. 20; English, Rs. 12½; and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10. Bombay Cotton are Rs. 25 down, and New Indian Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous Companies shares Bombay Fire are Rs. 10 up, Bombay Flour are Rs. 10 down, Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 up, Kurrachee Lighterage are Rs. 25 lower, Clydesdale Dying are Rs. 35 down, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 up, Port Canning are Rs. 5 down, Bank of Madras shares are Rs. 5 down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The dispute between the Piece-Goods dealers and 58 Marwadi buyers has been settled by the arbitration of ten persons, one-half being dealers and the other half being nominated by the Marwadis. By the terms of the settlement the prohibition to enter into transactions with the Piece-Goods dealers has been withdrawn by the Marwadis from their confreres, while the Piece-Goods dealers, on the other hand, have discontinued their measures against the Marwadis. By this agreement the Marwadis become free to trade direct with European firms as they like, and the Piece-Goods dealers will look to their interests in that quarter as best they may.

As to the dispute between the dealers and some of the European firms, importers of goods, here the measures adopted by the former against the latter to prevent direct transaction with the Marwadis have proved very effectual, as was foreseen at the commencement of the dispute. About 5 or 6 firms were believed to have combined to have direct transaction with the Marwadis; but there is really no more than one firm of consequence now holding out, the others having expressed their willingness to have no more direct dealings with Marwadis. As to the one firm still transacting business direct with Marwadis, it is confidently expected in the bazaar that the firm in question will have to yield to the wishes of the dealers before many weeks are over, as the support which they have obtained from their Marwadi friends is quite inadequate to the maintaining of the position which they have taken up. "Piece Goods," both "imported" and "local," are quite unchanged in value. The week's clearances of the former are estimated at 2,600 packages, those of the latter at 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* is steady at last Monday's quotations, but only a moderate business has been reported. The week's business in *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong was 4,500 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 226½, and here a very active demand has continued for 10s. and 12s. at slightly better prices; but 20s. is comparatively neglected. The week's off-take here may be put down at 4,000 bales, and the following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4⅞	to 5 1-16	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	" 5⅛	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	" 5 11-16	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	" 5 11-16	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	" 6½	" 6⅝	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	" 6⅝	" 7	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	" 7 3-16	" 7¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	" 7½	" 8	"

METALS.—*Copper* has been in request, and a large business has taken place in a firm market, our quotations this evening being 8 annas per cwt. higher. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm; but transactions have been on a limited scale, and prices are quite unchanged. *Iron* is steady at last week's quotations, with only a small business passing.

COALS.—A steadier feeling has prevailed in this market during the past week, and although rates are quoted somewhat lesser than they were, there has been less pressure on the part of sellers to do business. A sale is reported of Hud's Merthyr June-July shipment at Rs. 21 per ton. The stock in the Bunder is large and being moved very slowly, there being only a small retail business passing between the dealers and Mills, with an occasional order on the part of steamers for bunkering. We quote:—

Cardiff	Rs. 21	per ton.
West Hartley	" 17½	"
Welsh Hartley	" 16	"
Australian	" 15	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With the regular setting in of the rains demand for this staple has almost ceased, both from exporters and local spinners, and business has become contracted to the usual monsoon scale. On no day during the past week have more than a few hundred bales changed hands, and the aggregate transactions as reported do not sum up 2,000 bales. Arrival business in contracts for the next crop has also been neglected, and a little in "Good" Bengals for January delivery, booked between dealers, is all that has transpired. The few purchases of ready stuff reported have been in Bengals at Rs. 207-10; Dharwar, at Rs. 210; Nuggur, at Rs. 212; Akola, at Rs. 214½; Wudwan, at Rs. 211; Dhollera, at Rs. 206½-8; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 202-5; and Compta, at Rs. 219½ per candy. Notwithstanding the dulness of business, the tone of the market as to prices has been steady, and our quotation this evening show little or no change from those which ruled a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop, although diminishing week by week, still keep heavier than they were at this time last year. The arrivals since last Monday have been 24,200 bales, against 26,300 bales in the preceding week and 11,200 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total excess of the present season's crop over that for 1887-88 has now reached 457,600 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling. Cost and Freight to Liverpool, viâ Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 211	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 205	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good.	" 199	= 4¼d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 227	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good "	" 221	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair "	" 215	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 219	= 4½d.
Khandeish, Good	" 214	= 4 13-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	" 209	= 4 5-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 220	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 216	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	" 209	= 4 5 16d.
Dhollera Fine	" 235	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 223	= 4⅝d.
Do. Good	" 212	= 4⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 221	= 4 17-32d.
Westerns, Good	" 216	= 4 7-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	285,100	212,800
Berar	405,800	201,000
Khandeish	292,700	207,500
Barsi and Nugger	148,800	81,500
Hingunghaut	25,400	800
Dhollera	280,900	315,700
Broach	142,200	104,100
Compta and Dharwar	99,000	87,400
Persian and Sind	43,000	58,800
Westerns and Madras	16,700	12,400
	1,739,600	1,282,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	21,339	12,669	16,615
From 1st Jan. to 29th June	1,583,600	1,231,151	1,392,525
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	5,075	9,427	19,292
From 1st Jan. to 29th June	1,118,082	748,211	692,238
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	200	1,277	2,020
From 1st Jan. to 29th June	22,073	22,811	26,755

WHEAT.—On no day during the past week have transactions in this market been upon more than a moderate scale, the high range of prices here compared with those ruling on the other side having generally militated against business. The tone has been firm, however, not to say strong, throughout, and rates are rather higher at our quotations than they were a week ago, say to the extent of half an anna to one anna per cwt.

SEEDS.—In this market there was not much life for a day or two after last mail left, but thereafter, in presence of the firm markets in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and almost daily advance in prices on the other side, rates here advanced, and on one or two days a considerable business was transacted. We now quote these descriptions as follows, other kinds being comparatively neglected and unchanged in value:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-0-0 to	Rs. 7-5-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-14-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-8-0 to	" 7-10-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 7-2-0		"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the week	69,219	120,723	166,943
" from 1st Jan. to 29th June	4,346,681	7,223,670	8,157,832
Linseed for the week	37,900	46,481	40,373
" from 1st Jan. to 29th June	1,494,619	1,950,656	1,876,403
Rapeseed for the week	47,506	94,322	41,865
" from 1st Jan. to 29th June	1,124,663	1,247,858	662,001
Gingelly Seed for the week	1,055	1,288	12,328
" from 1st Jan. to 29th June	645,067	600,607	828,148

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	24,370	225,999	305,517
" From 1st Jan. to 29th June,	3,524,521	5,625,021	6,371,150
Linseed—For the week	8,375	38,289	6,819
" From 1st Jan. to 29th June.	1,386,669	1,618,353	1,254,766
Rapeseed—For the week	28,623	75,113	22,538
" From 1st Jan. to 29th June.	1,011,322	931 292	395,312
Gingelly Seed—For the week	..	1,009	..
" From 1st Jan. to 29th June.	6,86,065	661,934	1,006,335

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3].

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

MR. A. F. COX, Acting Accountant-General, Bombay, writes to us to amend the Government notification concerning the new loan in the following minor particulars. The alterations are made in the Loan Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated Simla, 29th June 1889:—

In para. 14-A for "bearing interest from 1st January 1890" read "bearing interest from 31st December 1889" and for "may have payment till the last day of December 1889" read "may have payment till 30th December 1889."

In para. 14-B in two places for "1st July 1889" read "30th June 1889." The only changes are those in date noted above.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—ALLEN—June 1, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Edmund Turner, son of late John Armstrong, of Hythe, Kent, to Rebecca E. daughter of Maj-Gen F Allen, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DONALD—GOSTLING—June 11, at the Registrar's Office, Ely Place, Holborn, London, Alexander Karley Donald, Journalist, to Helen Matilda, eldest daughter of David Gostling, Architect, Bombay.

MARKBY—FREELING—June 5, at St Phillip's, Earl's-court-road, Thomas Markby, of Broadhurst-gardens, N W, son of Henry Markby, of Westbourne-terrace, to Gertrude Helen, child of late G H Freeling, of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BENTHALL—June 9, at Sherborne, Dorset, Edward Benthall, late of the Bengal Civil Service and J P for Dorset, aged 82.

BOILEAU—June 9, at Haven-green, Ann, widow of late Maj-Genl J T Boileau, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, F R S, of Ladbroke-square, W.

NIGHTINGALE—June 5, at Teignmouth, South Devon, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Lieut-Col M R Nightingale, late Bengal Staff Corps.

ROUPELL—June 12, at Harley-street, W. Thomas Boone Roupell, of Loddon Court, Reading, and Old Charlton, Kent, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 79.

VERNER—June 6, at Biarritz, Thomas Alexander, son of late Lieut-Genl & Verner, Bengal Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PHILIPS—June 25, at Igatpuri, the wife of F A Philips, Artist, of a son.

DEATH.

LEWIS—At Lonauli, G I P R, of injury to the head caused by a fall and remittent fever, Lena Maude, dearly beloved daughter of Hardy Ernest and Julia Ann Clarusa Lewis, aged 7 years, 1 month and 23 days.—(Deccan papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

THE Prince of Wales is exerting himself to organise means of supplementing administrative action in India for dealing with leprosy. It may be remembered that when his Royal Highness was in Bombay it was proposed to commemorate the Royal visit to India by the erection of an asylum for the segregation of lepers in the vicinity of this city. The late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir was ready to subscribe a lakh or a lakh and a half towards this excellent object, which sum, added to half a lakh promised by others, would have been sufficient to house suitably and segregate all the lepers who were then, as they are now, frequenting streets and alleys and endangering the general health of the community. The suggestion was to call the commemorative building the "Prince of Wales' Leper Asylum"—not, it must be admitted. an exhilarating designation for a memento of His Royal Highness' presence in India. This want of euphony, and the unpleasant association of a dire disease with the memory of an event which was the occasion of so much happiness, might perhaps have been eliminated from the project, but for a suggestion based on another order of ideas. While the matter was being discussed, Sir Albert Sassoon, with the *savoir faire* of a man of the world, cut in with a proposal to commemorate the Prince's visit by the erection of an equestrian statue—an offer which was graciously accepted. The fine statue on the Esplanade was erected in due course; Sir Albert was in turn offered a baronetcy in acknowledgment of his public spirit; but he declined the honour—not that he undervalued it, but that he had views of his own adverse to the generally accepted ideas on the subject of hereditary honours. The incident may have lingered in the retentive memory of His Royal Highness, and given strength and purpose to the interest now shown in helping forward the movement for mitigating the evil and danger of leprosy. At a meeting of the Damien Memorial Committee the Prince has undertaken to request the Marquis of Lansdowne to form an auxiliary committee in this country to procure funds for the treatment of the fell disease. A resolution was passed by the meeting to send a commission to India for the purpose of studying it. This measure is not so practical as that suggested by the Prince of Wales, for leprosy has been fully studied in this country by medical men of great eminence, and nothing remains to be done but to devise the means of enforcing the segregation of the afflicted, which they all concur in regarding as indispensable. In this respect the Indian experts are at one with those who have taken the matter in hand with so much success in Norway and in Hawaii. Dr. Vandyke Carter, who devoted years in this city to a careful scientific observation of leprosy, could give an English commission more information than they are likely to obtain in the course of a cold weather tour.

It is satisfactory, however, that the attention of medical men and of the public in England should be directed to the danger of leprosy becoming once more a wide-spread epidemic. At a meeting of the London Epidemiological Society in London on the 13th of June there was an interesting discussion, in which a number of some striking but little known facts were mentioned by different speakers. Two lepers—a man sixty years of age and a boy, who is under treatment—were in the hall. It was mentioned as a reassuring circumstance that although the intercourse between India and England is not of yesterday, there are as yet only twenty lepers in Great Britain. In India, on the other hand, the increase of lepers is supposed to amount from seven to nine thousand annually, and Surgeon-Major Pringle, a sanitary authority from Bengal, stated that one of the probable consequences of this increase of the disease in India is that it will spread in England, and in all other countries, which have intimate relations with this country, unless prompt and effective measures be taken to prevent it. Dr. Pringle quoted the authority of Sir H. Ramsay for the disquieting assertion that there has been a marked increase of leprosy in India. It is somewhat startling to find that this increase is attributed to British philanthropy, which put an end to the rough-and-ready methods by which Orientals, when left to their own resources, minimise such dangers as force themselves upon their attention. The first and foremost cause of the increase of the frightful malady is, we are told, that lepers are not now removed in the various ways formerly resorted to. The preservation of leper-life has been going on since the famous order "Burn no widows, kill no infant girls, bury no lepers alive" was promulgated in the Punjab after the annexation, while precautionary measures of all kinds against the spread of the disease were utterly neglected. The learned doctor remarks that we are now face to face with the consequences of an order which, though very creditable to the philanthropy of the British Government, "was very discreditable to the sanitary knowledge of the advisers." The men who advised the Government to put a stop to the practice of burying lepers alive have much to answer for! The worthy doctor appears to regret the good old way with lepers. The leper had to escape from his own household, "caste being lost by the leper spot. Homeless, religionless, friendless, the poor leper, until very lately, went out into the world with the constant dread of a violent death lurking around him." There were fewer female lepers—a fact which the speaker accounted for by the facility which exists for removing women in India, that "land of secret murder, where cholera, snake-bite, wild-beast, and rapid decomposition combine to obliterate the traces of the methods adopted to accomplish the end." But Dr. Pringle is not really in love with the old methods, for he recommends the establishment throughout the country of asylums similar to that at Dehra-Dhun, where the sexes could be separated and the lepers kept alive amidst comfortable and healthy surroundings while the present alarming increase of seven or nine thousand a year would be put an end to.

This experienced and very practical sanatist strongly recommends that police action should be withheld until suitable accommodation and support be provided; otherwise, if lepers found that they would be handed over to the police, numbers would commit suicide. Dr. Thompson, who had experience in a large leper hospital in Madras, gives it as his opinion that the only remedy for the spread of leprosy is to be found in segregation and isolation. He regards as certain the spread of the disease in England owing to the increase of leprosy in India, and the growing intercourse between England and India—an opinion in which Mr. Brudenell Carter did not concur. The Rev. Mr. Guilford, who was connected with a leper asylum in the Punjab, rightly maintained that the spread of the disease in this country can be checked only by legislation, and that the people are but too willing to accept any remedial measures that may be proposed. It is found difficult to keep a leper in the Punjab asylum if he be not allowed to keep his poor relations about him; if they were turned out the leper would go with them, and subsist by begging. It appears that this difficulty prevails in Madagascar, where the healthy children of persons who have become lepers are allowed to stay with their parents. In the Cape Colony leprosy is largely on the increase. The President of the Epidemiological Society states that there seems to be a preponderance of evidence that leprosy is on the increase in different parts of the world. And he hinted that the British Government may find it necessary to take measures promptly to prevent its diffusion, by a compulsory system of segregation. It may be mentioned that bascilli taken from the youthful leper present at the meeting were exhibited under the microscope. If it should turn out, after all, that the bascillus is the first cause of leprosy, the considerations making for prompt segregation will be even weightier than they now are.

IN the present state of the Government finances it goes without saying that every possible economy should be exercised in the expenditure of public money. Many suggestions have been made by the Finance Committee and other public bodies for economy in the expenses of the Viceregal and other gubernatorial residences, but without, as far as our information goes, very much benefit to the Indian Exchequer. One of the gravest objections to the annual exodus to the hills is the expense which it involves, and we think it is incumbent on those responsible for the care of the finances to show not only that the exodus is conducted on as economical a plan as possible, but that all possible economies are made in other directions to keep down the expenses of the head-quarters of the several Governments. The exodus to the hills involves, amongst other things, the provision of a Government House in the hills, and we have heard a good deal of the expense involved in the erection of the new Viceregal Lodge at Simla; of the silk hangings at Ootacamund, while our own Governor has lately informed us that his only extravagance in the Government House direction has been in sundry alterations at Bella Vista, Mahableshwar. Granted that these extra expenses at Simla, Ootacamund, and Mahableshwar are to some extent justifiable, we should like to enquire whether any endeavour has been made to effect a compensating reduction in the expenditure on Government residences at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. At Calcutta, when the Viceroy resided there all the year round, there was possibly some excuse for supplementing the palatial Government House with a suburban residence at Barrackpore, but there can surely be little need for such an arrangement now, and we think that in the interests of economy Barrackpore Park should be given up as a Viceregal residence. It is of course a pity to give it up, but it is clearly an extravagance to maintain it simply to enable the Viceroy to spend perhaps a dozen Sundays in the year there as a change from Calcutta. The place is large enough for some more useful purpose than this, and might perhaps be utilized as the residence of some high official whose duties require him to reside at Calcutta all the year round. At Madras, too, there can scarcely be any present justification for the maintenance of Guindy Park as well as Government House; and now the Governor has a summer palace at Ootacamund he should forego the luxury of one of the two palaces at Madras. At Bombay we have apparently the maximum of expense with the minimum of comfort to the Governor, and we think that true economy would be promoted were the Governor to entirely give up the Government House at Parell and Malabar Point as well as the Council Hall in the Secretariat for a suitable Government House to be built on the site selected for the purpose at the Cooperage. The Governor is resident here for at most four months in the year and that at a season when limited house accommodation can easily be supplemented by tents on special occasions. The present arrangements are eminently unsatisfactory and very extravagant. Government House, Parell, has not been used at all by Lord Reay, and was seldom used by Sir Richard Temple. The situation is so remote and now so insanitary and the building is in every way little adapted to modern requirements, that it is practically abandoned, yet it costs no small sum to maintain it. The bill for "water" for the vacant house is something alarming, and came under the notice of the Finance Committee, and the charges for putting the grounds in order after Sir Richard Temple's neglect of the place were, we understand, sufficient to build a moderately sized family residence. Taking all these things together, the sooner the place is given up the better. Government House, Malabar Point, must of course be maintained until some more suitable residence is provided, and the same remark applies to the "Council Hall," and its appendages in the Secretariat. These occupy perhaps one-eighth of the whole building and involve the sacrifice of office accommodation of the capital value of one and a half lakhs of rupees, which is much required for office work. The provision of "Council Halls," apart from Government Houses is apparently peculiar to this Presidency; no such arrangement exists in Calcutta, and it would be unnecessary at Bombay and at Poona had the Government Houses been built within a reasonable distance from the social and business centres of those places. In the interests of the Bombay provincial revenues, the arrangement should now cease. The Gunnesh Khind site is so distant from Poona that it is difficult to understand on what principle it was chosen. A much cheaper building nearer the city would be far more convenient alike to the Governor and to the public.

SHRIMAN SWAMY, the chosen apostle of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle, is prosecuting his crusade in Bombay. The term "preservation of horned cattle" reduced to its true limits signifies merely the preservation of the cow—bullocks and buffaloes signifying little or nothing. It is for the cow most particularly that the Swamy pleads, and it would appear that judicious supervision of slaughtering is necessary. The Swamy's statistics, though statistics may be conveniently adapted to prove anything, have official corroboration, and it clearly appears that some steps are necessary to check the rapid annihilation of cattle. It is useless imagining that the mere passing of resolutions condemning indiscriminate slaughter of cows will have the desired effect. A copy of every resolution should be sent to the local Government and to the Government of India; thus the agitation may be of some avail. It is not likely that the Government will pass an order prohibiting the slaughter of the cow because the Hindus hold her sacred, any more than it will order the annihilation of swine because Jews and Mahomedans hold them in abhorrence. But Government may be led to recognise the necessity for action and that action should take the form of education—education such as is provided by the cattle shows which are now becoming more numerous and more popular in every part of the country—education as to the scientific breeding and rearing and the proper development of agriculture, by which the result aimed at by the present agitation will be attained as nearly as is possible. But the phrase "the preservation of the cow" ought to mean more than it seems to signify with the agitators—it should mean the prevention of cruelty to the cow. It is remarkable that cow-keepers, who would scorn to take the life of a cow, will beat it and starve it and otherwise cruelly maltreat it until it reaches such a state of emaciation that to kill it would be an act of mercy. Instances of the kind force themselves upon the attention of the passer-by every day of the week. Cows are milked badly and irregularly, are pained needlessly by almost every milk-seller in Bombay, and we would recommend the Swamy, before leaving the district, to examine the cows he may come across within half a mile on either side the Fort and give their owners his views upon the matter. It might have the effect of preserving the lives more cows than is now reeks of.

THE rioting between the two factions of Kolis at Bandora was resumed on Sunday afternoon, after the St. Paul's and St. Peter's feast, outside St. Andrew's Church. The battle was a fierce one, and eleven persons were more or less injured. All took to flight on the appearance of the police, but yesterday about twenty-five arrests were made.

THERE was a large gathering last evening at the Wesleyan Meeting Rooms at Colaba to witness the opening of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home by Brigadier-General W. S. Budgen, [illegible] S. O. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. The proceedings opened with a hymn. The Rev. G.W. Clutterbuck read a report. Major E. Wilford and General Budgen then addressed the meeting, and with a song, "Home, Sweet Home," sung with much feeling by Mrs. Boyd, the proceedings in the Wesleyan Hall terminated. The company then adjourned to the Home (adjacent), when the General declared it open.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by Mrs. Cavaye, visited the Ranee of Akalkote in Poona city at noon on Saturday. Arrangements on a grand scale were made for the reception of Her Royal Highness at the Ranee's residence, the interior of which looked gorgeous with rich velvet carpets, satin-covered sofas, and large mirrors. The Duchess, on arrival, was met by the Chief of Akalkote, who conducted Her Royal Highness and Mrs. Cavaye upstairs into the Durbar-room. Here they were left with the Ranee, who conversed with them for half an hour in English. After being presented with the usual Oriental peace-offerings, the Duchess and Mrs. Cavaye took their departure.

LADY BORTHWICK unveiled on Saturday (8th ult.) in the chamber of the Kensington Town Hall the marble bust of the Queen, sculptured by Mr. Jubal Geflowski, and presented to the parish by Mr. Jubal Webb. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., observed that thanks were due to Mr. Webb for his splendid gift, and to the artist for having so well delineated Her Majesty's features. It was an appropriate thing to have the sculptured likeness of the Queen permanently placed in the Town Hall of the parish in which Her Majesty was born, and in which she accepted the throne.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

As a means of extending the sphere of usefulness of the Imperial Institute a scheme has been issued for the establishment of schools of modern languages in connection with the University and King's Colleges in London.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 1.

H. I. M. the Shah of Persia arrived at Sheerness this morning in bright sunshine and was accorded a brilliant welcome. Salutes were fired from the land batteries.

THE DELAGOA DIFFICULTY.

PACIFIC RE-ASSURANCES.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Definite instructions have been wired from the Admiralty to the Commanders at the Cape and Indian Stations, to the effect that England will employ diplomacy only with regard to the Delagoa disturbances.

ANOTHER CLAN-NA-GAEL MURDER.

LONDON, JULY 1.

News has reached here of the murder of Dr McInnerney in America under circumstances similar to those under which Dr. Cronin was assassinated, presumably the work of the Clan-na-Gael.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DELAGOA QUESTION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE SQUADRONS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

It appears from the telegrams which have reached here from Delagoa Bay that the railway employés resisted the seizure of the railway by the Portuguese.

The British Admiralty has telegraphed definite instructions with regard to the Delagoa question to the Commanders of the Squadrons at the Cape and Indian stations.

PORTUGUESE ACCOUNTS.

LISBON, JUNE 30.

The Portuguese accounts in connection with the seizure of the Delagoa Railway deny that an English engine-driver was fired at by a policeman.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JUNE 30.

All the Egyptian officers on leave have been recalled to their regiments.

The Military authorities are actively preparing for all emergencies in view of the advance of the Dervishes.

ARREST OF MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Mr. William O'Brien has been arrested at Cork for addressing a proclaimed meeting.

After the arrest of Mr. O'Brien the police attempted to clear a passage, which was blocked by a large crowd of Nationalists; a scuffle ensued, during which several were "stoned," including Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE. THE POLICE FIRE ON THE PEOPLE.

Mr. William O'Brien has been removed to Charleville under a strong escort.

A crowd made an attempt to rescue Mr. O'Brien when the constabulary fired and wounded two Nationalists.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

SUGGESTION BY THE PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, JULY 1.

At the meeting of the Damien Memorial Committee H. R. H. the Prince of Wales promised to ask the Marquis of Lansdowne to form an Auxiliary Committee in India in order to invite funds for treating leprosy in India.

The meeting passed a resolution to send a commission to India for the purpose of studying the disease.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PROMINENT IRISH-AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1.

Dr. McInnerney, a prominent Irish-American, has disappeared.

It is alleged that he has been murdered by the Clan-na-Gael Society in the same manner as the late Dr. Cronin of Chicago.

A vigorous search is being made by the police.

ANOTHER ROYAL BETROTHAL.

BERLIN, JULY 1.

It is rumoured here that Prince Albert of Wales is shortly to be betrothed to Princess Victoria of Prussia.

ADVANCE OF THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, JULY 1.

Wad-el-Njumi, at the head of one thousand foot, two hundred horse, and six guns, has started northward of Matuka yesterday evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Wodehouse, of the Royal Artillery, with a force has started in order to oppose the advance.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

The *Pioneer* says:—The Secretary of State's despatch on the Excise question is now being circulated to the local Government which will duly report the results of their abkari administration.

MR. HART AND THE CHINESE AMBAN.

Mr. Hart left Gnatong this morning for Rinchingong, where he will meet the Chinese Amban. His stay is expected this time to last four days.

REMISSION OF COLONEL BULKELEY'S IMPRISONMENT.

The Secretary of State has remitted three months of Colonel Bulkeley's imprisonment which will expire on [illegible] 8th proximo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam with the English mails of the 21st ulto. left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day and the same Co.'s s.s. Britannia, bound for Colombo and Australia, left also at 10 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta, arrived this morning, one day before due date.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived this morning, two days before due date.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elektra from Hongkong left here this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Coromandel left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
Bar Silver	42

LONG LEAVE IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GENEVA, JUNE 13.

IN my last letter I promised to give in my next some account of Annecy, where I was staying when it was written. Annecy is reached by rail in two hours from Aix, and celebrated for the grandeur of its lake and mountain scenery. It is a small garrison town in Savoy, with about 10,000 inhabitants, situate on the banks of the lake of the same name. The garrison consists of an infantry regiment 1,200 strong and 500 chasseurs sunder the command of a General Officer. Soldiers are constantly to be seen drilling and marching about in small detachments with bands playing and bugles sounding, and they certainly have a very smart and intelligent appearance. Indeed, the military bearing of the whole male inhabitants in France is now most remarkable, and a man who is not well set up and soldier-like is seldom seen. The discipline which all have undergone while performing military service for their country and the education which is given to all classes inculcate orderly habits and the absence of rowdyism or street-brawling is most marked. Having had an opportunity of conversing with an Alsacian officer on the subordinate staff it was rather surprising to find that, although serving in the French Army, he said German rule was preferred in Alsace and Lorraine, but at the same time, with a twinkle in his eye, he added that France was no longer in the state of unpreparedness for war, which caused the country to lose those Provinces nine years ago.

The tour in the little steamer round the lake of Annecy takes two hours, and being fortunate enough to have a glorious spring day I found it most enjoyable and greatly admired the magnificent scenery, which, although on a somewhat small scale, is not, I think, surpassed by that of any of the Swiss Lakes. Lovers of really beautiful scenery should visit Annecy, and they are sure to be rewarded. The Hotel Verdun is good and comfortable. A direct line of railway now exists from Annecy to Geneva, although it is not yet shown in the maps, and the journey may be performed in three hours. It is necessary to change carriages after two hours' run at Annemasse, the frontier town of Savoy, where the gauge becomes narrower and the Swiss line begins. The country throughout is exceedingly lovely, especially in spring, with the pink and white horse-chesnuts in full blossom and the meadows and hedge-rows literally studded with hawthorn, poppies, buttercups, cowslips, jonquils, forget-me-not, and many other wild flowers.

It will perhaps be interesting to give some account of a novel and useful exhibition held a little time ago near Monstreuse, partly as an advertisement for the new "Sunlight soap" and partly with a view to effecting improvement in the washing and doing up of linen. It was started by a notice being given that on a certain day Blanchisseuses, who wished to compete, should send certain garments, washed and done up, of course with "Sunlight soap," for competition for prizes. Quite a large number of washer-women living in the different towns and villages round the lake of Geneva sent garments, and to the most skilful prizes and certificates of commendation were awarded. The first prize was a ticket to Paris and back with admission to the Exhibition. Shirts, collars, and indeed all linen garments are better done up abroad than in England, and the Indian *dhobee's* work can have no comparison to that of a foreign blanchisseuse. But there seems no reason why the *dhobees* should not be induced to improve the quality of their work by periodical exhibitions, similar to the one held in Switzerland, being held in Bombay and Poona. Some public-spirited persons desirous of saving gentlemen the vexation of having their shirts frayed and torn after a few wearings and ladies from seeing the delicate colours taken out of their pretty dresses by the *dhobees* should organize an exhibition of this kind as an experiment to be followed periodically if found successful. The formation of a laundry company was talked of in Bombay some time ago, and if ever such a company should be started the first step taken should be the engagement of two or three foreign blanchisseuses to teach the *dhobees* how to wash and get up linen properly. Having so much "Sunlight" you would scarcely require to use the soap, which has been given that name in order, no doubt, to show how it can make linen shine like the sun! Excellent washing soap is now being made in India.

The tour round the lake of Geneva in the little steamer Bonevard is a delightful excursion on a summer's day. Rain, however, often interferes with the enjoyment, and it so happened on the day last week when I went for the trip. I was, however, able to get to the famous Castle of Chillon before it came down heavily, and the scenery was simply charming. On arrival at Territet I determined to go up in the mountain railway to Gleon, which is about 1,500 feet above Montreux. The railway is very simple in its construction, and must cost very little to work, as no steam-power is used. There are two carriages with water tanks underneath them, and they are attached together by a long wire rope, of the same length as the line, which winds round a pulley at the top. When one carriage is at the top the other is at the bottom and in order to start the train, it is only necessary to fill the tank of the carriage up above with sufficient water to admit of its pulling the carriage down below up by its weight. There are cog wheels to each carriage, and the breaks are so powerful that no difficulty is found in stopping the train on the way. It only takes ten minutes to ascend the mountain. The air of Gleon is bracing, and it certainly is a charming spot. People are often sent there after they have finished the course of the trains. The two hotels of the place are beautifully situated near the summit of Mount D'Arvel and overlooking the picturesque town of Montreux with its numerous hotels, rensions, chalets, and prettily laid out gardens, gay with a collection and variety of flowers that can be matched nowhere else, as also the blue waters of the lake of Geneva with the Alps in the distance, and the snow-capped "Dent du Midi" standing out boldly behind the Castle of Chillon. After returning to Territet in the same railway, I determined, as the rain had ceased, to travel by the new electric tram-car, which runs from Chillon to Vevey, a distance of nine miles. Seated on the top of the car I had a most delightful drive. The sun was just setting, and in the evening twilight the scenery was simply perfect as the road winds along close to the banks of the lake and passes through the town of Montreux, which is itself so very picturesque. Although the car was stopped frequently on the way, it reached Vevy in an hour and twenty minutes. This electric tramway is a great success, and the Swiss have shown great ingenuity in its construction. They are certainly most enterprising and successful in the way in which they make railways to ascend the steepest mountains. I hope soon to ascend Mount Pilatus by the new line just opened, and will then endeavour to give you a description of it.

Great indignation is felt here at present at the treatment three American ladies have lately met with on the Reviera. They were staying at Nice for a few days, and ordered some dresses of a milliner there, which she promised faithfully to have ready in two days, when, they said, they were leaving. The dresses were not ready in time nor on the third day, to which the ladies postponed their departure, and they had consequently to leave without them. An attempt was made by the milliner to get the money for the dresses by delivering the skirts only, but she failed, and the ladies told her to send them when completed to Genoa, where, if they were found satisfactory, they would be paid for. The ladies travelled to Mentone and the same night were arrested in the hotel there under a warrant obtained by the milliner and carried off to prison. They describe how they had tobacco smoke blown in their faces and were put into a filthy cell after the contents of their pockets had been examined, and kept there under a police guard for several hours. It was not until the Consul was communicated with that he with much difficulty got them released after they had paid £20 for the dresses which they never received. A full description of the whole affair has been given in the *New York Weekly Herald* of the 29th May, and it is said that the outrage has been notified to Mr. Secretary Blane, and is likely to be the subject of grave diplomatic action by the United States Government.

It may interest some of the readers of the *Gazette* to hear that Captain E. F. Marriot, of the Bombay Police, who was so severely injured in the Mount Eeves Railway accident last year, is now staying at Gleon, and that he has recovered sufficiently to be able to walk about with the help of a stick and hopes soon to return to India. I must now close my letter for this mail.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET ELEVEN.

(FROM OUR CRICKETING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Bombay Gymkhana Cricket season has opened with two Saturday afternoons of the XI. *vs.* XXII. In this game we have seen the form of most of the candidates for the Eleven. Experience will probably cause future modifications; but, with the knowledge we possses, the following reasoning has guided our selection of the Eleven for the first match. In chapter IV., Captaincy, of the "Cricket" Volume of the Badminton Library, Mr. A. G. Steel tells us how he would proceed to choose the best team in England. Let us, on similar lines adapted to local circumstances, try to select the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Eleven. One name—in our opinion that of the best of all Bombay cricketers—we omit with great regret, as we hear its owner does not intend to play this year. All old Bombayites will know we allude to Mr. H. Gell.

Mr. A. G. Steel says "the first thing is to choose the bowlers; they must be the four best he can get, each one differing from the others in style. He wants a fast bowler to begin with." We have Messrs. Field, F. Clark, Macbeth, and O'Shea. Of these, we choose Mr. O'Shea, as he bowls well at the nets, and appears to get better the longer he bowls. This is No. 1. No. 2 must be a good left-hander. Well, we have not got one. But A. D. Wilkins is the best substitute we can think of. "No. 3, a medium pace right round arm bowler is next wanted." Their name is legion. But we select Sangster. "No. 4, our captain, wants a right arm slow bowler, accurate enough to keep down the runs (if wanted to) on a hard true wicket, and powerful enough with the ball to take advantage of crumbled or sticky wickets." No one will doubt who this is to be—E. E. Steel. "No. 5, the wicket keeper." There is only one—Cunningham. "No. 6.—Now our captain has to fill up six places. He has up to the present provided for getting rid of the opposite side. He now turns his attention to providing for his batsmen." Barton first. No one disputes his claim. So we annex him as No. 6. No. 7, Dr. Wilkins. No. 8, we think Fyffe. No. 9, Dunk. "No. 10, and now, having got nine of his team, our captain must consider what he has and what he has not got." We have already the five best batsmen in the Gymkhana—Barton, A. D. Wilkins, Steel, Cunningham, and Sangster, and the other four are all good. We have five bowlers, viz., the four chosen and Barton. Now, what has he in the field? Not quite so good a lot as one would wish the side to be. Fyffe and Dunk we believe to be good fields anywhere; but we must have some really first class quick outfield with a good return; the team will not be complete without such a one. Yes, our captain thinks there are two who may do, Young and Jervois. Of these, we choose Young, as being apparently in good form this year, to be our No. 10. No. 11, the last man. Now in this place what is wanted is a good all round cricketer—one who is a good bat, a good bowler, a good field and catch, quick on his legs, and a good thrower. Will Jervois do? Does he bowl? Twiss and Macbeth are hardly good enough with the bat. Did anyone say Baxter? Good style and reputation, but no bowler, we fear. Gould, no bowler, nor quick enough in the field. Brooks, no bat. We have him—Edyvean is the man, no better.

Our task is completed. And an invidious one it has been to have had to exclude names such as Gould, Jervois, Twiss, H. Clark, F. Clark, Macbeth, Stopford, Baxter, Brooks, Gear, Budgen, Penny, Forrest, and other zealous, painstaking cricketers.

Mr. A. G. Steel in the above chapter has assumed that the captain is first nominated, and that with him rests the selection of his team. In the Bombay Gymkhana it is otherwise. The eleven must first be selected and the captain chosen from among them. On this choice of a captain we think very strongly. It is a matter in which Bombay has in past years failed frequently. Let us see what A. G. Steel says on the subject, and we may be sure there is no better guide.

"The chief qualification for a good captain are a sound knowledge of the game, a calm judgment, and the ability to inspire others with confidence." To apply that to the Bombay Gymkhana it means "we don't want the oldest man, or the best bat, or the most zealous cricketer. We want a captain who knows first class cricket, and, if possible, has played in it; who has the power of deciding correctly on changes of bowling, positions of field, &c., and whose decisions will be respected and receive implicit compliance." Let us look down our eleven names from which this captain must be chosen—Barton, Cunningham, Dunk, Edyvean Fyffe, O'Shea, Sangster, Steel, A. D. Wilkins, Dr. Wilkins, and Young. Our choice we find is limited to two who fulfil the above conditions, *viz.*, Steel and A. D. Wilkins. If the latter was a constant attendant at practice, could become acquainted with the peculiarities of the players, and could, in short, give more time to the game, we should name him; but we think in Steel we have all we want—a man who has played in first class matches, whose knowledge of the game is unquestionable, and whose decisions will be unhesitatingly obeyed.

We have ventured to give above our own ideas: they will very likely be at variance with those of the committee. But whether or no, we cordially wish the Bombay Gymkhana a successful season under the management of their very courteous and energetic cricket honorary secretary.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICES C. C. *vs.* RALLI BROS. C. C.

A MATCH was played off between the above clubs on Saturday on the Wellington Lines, and resulted in a win for Ralli Bros' team by 64 runs.

RALLI BROS. C. C.

H J Walsh, b George	3
D Madon, b Lake	10
N Mehta, c Howard, b George	0
J F Edyvean, c Blewit, b Boileau	7
Choukar, not out	57
H S Nayak, c Hawes, b George	2
J Panthaki, c Waller, b George	8
Jairam Govindjee, c Harrington, b George	0
Dhosabhoy, b George	6
Khatao, c Howard b George	0
Peroshaw, b Boileau	0
Extras	13
Total	106

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	W.
Boileau	78	33	2
George	65	29	7
Lake	30	22	1
Waller	15	9	0

G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICES C. C.

G M Lake, b Edyvean	12
T Hawes, b Choukar	0
W George, c Dosabhoy, b Choukar	8
C Howard, b Choukar	2
R W Boileau, b Choukar	0
A Harrington, c Choukar, b Edyvean	5
A O'Brien, b Choukar	0
W Hussey, c Walsh, b Choukar	0
J Blewit, c Madon, b Edyvean	3
E Waller, b Choukar	0
C Hykoop, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	42

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	W.
Edyvean	42	23	3
Choukar	40	7	7

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	18 25	22 37	18 74	20 56
June 30, Sunday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July 1, Monday	0 12	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	18 37	22 37	18 74	20 56
Total of corresponding date last year	9 96	11 92	11 83	10 4

RENEWED RIOTING AT BANDORA.

THE hitherto quiet district of Bandora has become quite notorious of late for robberies and riots. House-breakings and robberies have not been unfrequent if all accounts are true, and it would seem that the police force is not at all sufficient to cope with the extraordinary amount of crime that has so suddenly sprung up in the neighbourhood. We do not insinuate by any means that the officers are incapable of performing their duties, for their prompt measures on Sunday evening, as will be shown presently, testified to their capabilities and promptness in taking action when required; but the force would certainly seem, from the events of the past few weeks, to be small enough to cope with present crime, and would be all the better, if not of a permanent, at least of a temporary reinforcement.

A few weeks ago, as will be remembered, one of the most disgraceful scenes that could be conceived was enacted in St. Peter's Church, the service being interrupted by a riot or faction fight. Some prisoners were arrested and in due course punished as a warning against a recurrence of such conduct. But the suffering party had not forgotten their injuries, or what they conceived were injuries. Amongst the Kolis, or fishermen, at Bandora there are two factions—the Chimbais and the Kolwadis, between whom a strong ill-feeling exists. It was only last week three of the Kolwadis were released from prison for the part they were supposed to have taken in the St. Peter's disturbance, not wiser or more prudent men, as they ought to have been, but burning for revenge. This came to a head on Sunday afternoon, and a small quarrel waxed into another disgraceful riot, which resulted in eleven people being wounded more or less severely with sticks and stones ere the police, being apprised of what was going on, appeared on the scene and put the rioters to flight.

On Sunday morning the feast of St. Peter's and St. Paul's was held, and in this the native fishermen, who are supposed to be Christians, took part. The feast over, they commenced, as is their wont on such occasions, to make merry. In this, however, it would seem many indulged too freely, and as their blood grew more and more heated the grudge they bore each other began to show itself. Whether the Kolwadis who had been in prison were taunted with it or not, it would be difficult to say in the meantime, for the different tales as to how the quarrel originated are very contradictory. Still it would appear as if the Kolwadis, burning from their supposed injuries and from strong drink, became inflamed with a desire for revenge, and backed up by their friends opened a quarrel with some of the Chimbai faction whom they met. From words they speedily came to blows. The noise of the fight brought others on the scene, and as they appeared, they of course sided with their fellows, whichever faction they belonged to. Soon a disorderly crowd of close on a hundred were engaged in a desperate struggle on the highway close by St. Andrew's Church, within whose walls that very morning, as Christians, they had assembled to hold in solemn memory their patron saints, St. Peter and St. Paul. Armed with clubs and bamboo rods they belaboured each other lustily, shouting like a herd of demons, while the women took part in the fray by throwing stones at their husbands' enemies and at each other. The most severely wounded was a woman who got her head cut open with a stone. The riot began about half-past five, and a message was sent as speedily as possible for the assistance of the police. Mr. Samuel Ellis, head constable, along with eight men, repaired with all speed possible to the spot; but no sooner did the police appear in sight than the battle ceased more speedily than it commenced, and Chimbais and Kolwadis joined in a headlong rout, leaving eleven wounded on the road to be taken charge of by the police. It was rumoured that four had been killed; but that story turned out untrue. The eleven who were unable to run were bleeding profusely when picked up. Their heads had been struck sufficiently heavily to cause them to lose some blood; but a little dressing at the Bandora Dispensary made matters all right for them—at any rate they were able to go home. Other three arrests were made on the spot; and yesterday the number of apprehensions came to about twenty-five, who, such as could pay, were let out on bail. The case will in all likelihood come before the Bandorai Police Court for hearing in a day or two.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES FROM THE ARSENAL.

FOR some time past a series of robberies have been committed at the Arsenal, and only came to light on Saturday. At two o'clock on that afternoon a sergeant of the Ordnance Department brought a burnisher employed in the Arsenal named Koshal Ganpat to Inspector Young and stated that he had been searched as usual at the gate of the Arsenal when leaving for home, and that the naik on duty had found a drummer's sword belonging to a native regiment, of old pattern, secreted on his person. It was wrapped up in a piece of cloth and tied round his waist with a string. The man was taken over to Superintendant Macdermot, who questioned him, and then directed Inspector Briscoe to search the house of the accused. The inspector proceeded to do so, and found another drummer's sword, a skeleton Martini-Henry breech block, several rough riders' bits, a quantity of round shot, and a few loaded shells, and several callipers. From the statement of the accused the Inspector deemed it advisable to search the house of another burnisher employed in the Arsenal named Hurry Entoo, when he found a quantity of bunting, cartridge bags, and tent cloth. There was also Rs. 1,600 in cash and several gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 800, found. Inspector Briscoe placed the two men Hurry Entoo and Koshal Ganpat before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram yesterday on a charge of stealing the articles enumerated above, the property of Government. The Inspector asked the Magistrate to remand the case for a week to enable the police to make further enquiries. The Magistrate granted the application. Mr Sanjana appeared on behalf of Hurry Entoo.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Mr. F. L. Goldsmid's scheme to provide a suitable home and boarding-house for Mahomedan lads in connection with some of the public schools in England will, I hope, attract the attention of the higher classes of the Musalman community and of the numerous Anjumans which aim at the advancement of Mahomedan education. The Mahomedan Chiefs, the nobles of Hyderabad, the wealthy Musalman merchants of Bombay, the Talukdars of Oudh, and the aristocratic families of Bengal, Madras, and the Punjab, ought to encourage Mr. Goldsmid to carry out his project successfully. It will be sufficient to mention the names of the Hon. Mr. Amir Ali, Mr. Justice Mahmud, and Mr. Badrudin Tyabji to indicate the type of culture which the education of Mahomedan youths in England is calculated to develop, should Mr. Goldsmid attempt, with the permission of Government, to raise subscriptions with a view to endow the proposed institution sufficiently and guarantee its permanence. I trust the Musalman Chiefs and noblemen will respond to his appeal.—Yours, &c.,

Murud, June 28. SYMPATHIZER.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE, which takes the place of the unfortunate Comptoir d'Escompte, was definitively constituted at the meeting held on Wednesday, 12th ult., under the presidency of M. Denormandie. MM. Denormandie, Berger, Ledoux, Mercet, Mozet, Schlumberger, Thiebault, and Vlasto were appointed administrators. MM. Allain Launay, Georges, Martin, and Sincay were named members of the permanent Commission of Control instituted by the Statutes. MM. Audemard and Allain Launay were appointed auditors for the first year.

SEVEN Hungarians—caught in their horrible work of body-looting at Johnstown—were driven by the Sheriff into the Conemaugh River, and kept there until they were drowned.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

IN the course of an article on the above subject in *Macmillan's Magazine* a writer observes:—

The chief influence of Lord Dufferin on domestic policy must be sought in another field. It is to be seen in the change he helped to bring about in public opinion, in the soothing power he exerted over race-antipathies, and in the direction he gave to the popular movements of Young India. When he came to India he had a difficult task to perform. The public atmosphere was heavily charged with electricity. The popular enthusiasm displayed in bidding farewell to Lord Ripon showed more than partiality for the departing Viceroy: it indicated also a feeling of exultation in the native mind. It had not been so much the measures which Lord Ripon's Government had proposed, as the phrases by which he had recommended them to public favour, that had irritated and alarmed the English in India, while making the educated classes of natives so exultant. The latter hoped and expected they knew not what. It was impossible but that the new Viceroy should disappoint them. On the other hand, the Anglo-Indians were in no mood to make the new ruler's position easy. Echoes could still be heard of the shrieks of passion and scorn that had found utterance in the clamour over the Ilbert Bill. Seldom had the prejudices and dislikes of rulers and ruled in India been so painfully roused. Neither party were in a disposition to allay their feelings of animosity towards the other. Before Lord Dufferin left India, a change had passed over the spirit of the dream. The bitterness, wrath, and evil speaking had been allayed. The improvement was effected not so much by what the Governor-General did, as by what he refrained from doing. He avoided adding fuel to the fire. He tried to turn the public mind to other topics, especially, to schemes of social improvement on which all parties could be united. He used all opportunities of turning men's attention to other objects, to measures of practical utility instead of to political controversy. His legislation to amend the rent-law in Bengal, in the Punjab, and in Oude; his inquiries into the condition of the people; his manifestoes on behalf of sanitation and of the moral education of the people—all tended in this practical direction. To neither of the parties concerned in the late altercations did he show special favour. His partiality, if he showed any, was directed to the Mahommedans, a third party, who had held aloof from the strife. Almost every act and expression of his government tells how much he deprecated the irritation of animosity between class and race, and political agitation. It was especially evident in the manner in which he dealt with the Indian National Congress. He did not declare war on it; he did not treat it with scorn; to some extent he even patronised it. By advice, by example, and by suggestion, he tried to turn its energies into channels where he thought native congresses might do unmixed good. The amelioration of the condition of Indian women was a social reform which he thought they might well pursue. Could there have been a stronger and better example in this line than the institution of Lady Dufferin's Association, an institution which may be expected to have a lasting political as well as social influence? Again, a National Congress might afford real help and be a genuine benefit to the people by taking up the social and economic question of the poor. The Government inquiry into the problem was an appeal to them to help where their help would be gladly accepted. The appeal was in vain. Is it strange that Lord Dufferin was disappointed with the National Congress, that in his last solemn speech before he left India he raised his voice in warning and in advice to its leaders—warning and advice which it may be added, have not been without some good effect? He had faults to find with their claims, with their aims, and with their methods; with their claims, for they arrogated to themselves the title of a National Representative Assembly whereas they were far from representing the "voiceless millions" of India, but represented only a "microscopic minority" of the educated classes, who were themselves the product of the foreign system of education introduced by the British Government. It was impossible to allow their claim to speak in the name of the people, if indeed there can be said to be an Indian people when India contains one hundred and eight different languages. He quarrelled, too, with their aims, because they turned aside from questions how they might reform the social habits and customs of India to agitations for representative government, for which India was not ripe. Above all he quarrelled with their methods. It was not that Lord Dufferin viewed with disfavour the desire of the educated classes of India to take a more active share in the administration of their country; on the contrary, in the speech just quoted he was able to indicate that he had submitted to the Home Government suggestions, for admitting more native members into the legislative councils and into the general administration of India. But anything like the supersession of England's supreme control of public affairs, anything like the establishment of a parliamentary system and democratic methods of Government, was not, he said, "a further step in advance, but a very big jump into the unknown." From any such movement Lord Dufferin shrank in horror. And he was right.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J B Powell,
Revd I Allen
Major Bellasis
Mr D Chriestie
Lieut L A Gordon.
Mr I Chellew
Captain V E Russell
Mr T E Tappin
Mr A Simmons
Mr Fred Clough
Mr H Escott
Mr F Murray
Revd & Mrs Smith & infant
Mr N W Mackenzie
Capt G Silver

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr C Fasson
Revd E Jermyn,
Mr H B Taylor
Mr J A Kimber
Sir A Craft
Surgn J M Cadell
Mr H B Davidson
Mr John Townsend
Lieut E M Woodhouse
Mr I E Richardson
Mr I A Gammie

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr W Longmuir
Revd George Billings,
Mr I T Dibben and friend
Mr W Dring
Major W Hill
Lieut A W Warden
Mr H Joll
Lieut Copland
Mr J E Cooke
Mr Hudson
Mr I Allison

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt F H Moule, 9th July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G E Howse, Mr and Mrs Mein, Mr B Samuel, Mr Melton, Mr G W Christison, Mr C H Hampden, Mr J Freeman, Mr W J Gault, Major F H Blanshard, Hon'ble Phillip and Mrs Nolan, Mr A Stuart, Lieut G C Birdwood, Lieut Col G E Reade, Mr Quinlan, Mr Athvill Ellis, Mr. Peppe, Mr Claxton Peppe, Col and Mrs Wylie and 2 children, Brig-Genl G B Wolseley, and Mr I H Alexander.

FOR LONDON—Miss Smith, Col Lane, Mr A Bleasley, Miss Saxby, Mr G M Harriott, Mrs F Graham, Col F W Grant, Capt and Mrs. Vernon Garrett, child and wife, Mr Khuda Bukhsh, Mrs Strachan, Mr A Clough, Mr and Mrs Baker, Mr W O'Connor and Mr G N Cave.

FOR VENICE—Capt Burn Murdoch and Dr and Mrs Naylor.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G W F Browne, 16th July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Col and Mrs Home, Surg-Genl Costello, Mr F G Monahan and Hon'ble W Benett.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J H C Dunsterville, Revd W Hooper and Dr R A S Chard.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Captain J Reeves, 23rd July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C A White, Mr and Mrs Lyall and child, Mr T A Innes, Revd W H Bray, Mr and Mrs Hobson, Col Palmer, Col H H H Hallett, Mr J G Jopp, Mr Innes, Mr A Mackenzie, Mr R S Whiteaway, Mr H I Lloyd, Capt Blyth, Mr G A S B Broune, Mr W Fox Strangeways, Mr. W G Wood and Mr C H Espley.

FOR LONDON—Mr H E Thomson.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 1.—Pressure has increased over the Indus Valley, Western Rajputana, Central India, Guzerat, Khandeish, and one or two west coast stations; and elsewhere it has decreased, but briskly in North Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Bengal, and at the head of the Bay. The distribution of pressure is becoming irregular, and low readings are becoming established along the foot of the hills. The south-east winds in the Gangetic plain has disappeared and the wind is westerly with variations to south-west and north-west in most parts of the country. Temperature is slightly deficient, except in Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where there is a slight excess. Rainfall is general in Northern India, except the Punjab and West Coast, and is scattered in the central parts of the country and the east coast, and is rather heavy in Ganjam and the Upper Indus Valley.

A CASE in which Miss Ethel Fry, otherwise Ethel Fortescue, a young lady who has been on the stage, sued Mr. Lawrence St. Paul Moore, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, for breach of promise of marriage, came on in the London Sheriff's Court on June 6 for the assessment of damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff £350.

THE APPALLING RAILWAY DISASTER IN IRELAND.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS.

THE most terrible accident that has occurred in Ireland since the introduction of railways took place, as wired by Reuter at the time, on Wednesday morning, 12th June, on the Great Northern Line, about two miles from Armagh. By some means a heavily-laden excursion train, labouring up a stiff incline, became separated into two parts, and the hindmost portion thus released ran down the hill at a great speed, which increased every minute, until it dashed into another train on the same metals. The carriages were telescoped or smashed to pieces, with appalling results, the number of deaths being 72, and the injured about as many more. Details are thus given by the home papers:—

The excursion which terminated so tragically was organised by the pastor and teachers connected with the Sunday School and Methodist Church, Armagh, and the destination was Warren Point, a favourite watering-place on Carlingford Bay. The excursionists were mainly children of both sexes, ranging in age from seven to sixteen years, and they were accompanied by their teachers and a large number of grown-up friends, the party numbering in the aggregate about 1,200. The Great Northern Railway Company set apart for their accommodation two special trains, the first of which started for Warren Point at ten o'clock, about five minutes ahead of the other. All went well till about two miles outside Armagh, where the line ascends by means of a high embankment, the incline being somewhat abrupt. The second train was stopped at Annaclare Bridge, having, it is said, gained somewhat upon the first train. The latter had got about half-way up the incline when the couplings in about the centre of the train suddenly snapped, and the hinder part, consisting of about seven carriages, all filled with excursionists, immediately commenced to run backwards towards Annaclare Bridge. In a marvellously short time the descending carriages acquired a tremendous momentum, and they dashed into the standing train with

AN AWFUL CRASH.

Some carriages were telescoped completely; others were smashed to splinters; and one or two mounted to the top of the terrible heap of wreckage almost intact. The screams of the injured and the cries of the women and children who had escaped were such as to unnerve the strongest man. There were few men among the excursionists, and as some of the railway officials attached to the trains were themselves injured, the greatest panic and confusion naturally prevailed for awhile. Some of the teachers, however, soon recovered their presence of mind, and help having meanwhile arrived from Armagh and other stations, the work of extricating the dead, the dying, and the injured from the great mass of wreckage was commenced in earnest. The dead were at first laid out in rows near the scene of the disaster. Many of them had received terrible wounds, and some were so dreadfully crushed about the head as to be almost unrecognisable. The wounded who could bear the removal were taken to Armagh, after receiving such hurried assistance as could be given them on the spot, and there received the attention of scores of physicians and surgeons who had hurried into the town from places as far distant as Belfast and Newry at the first intimation that their services would be useful. Later in the day the dead were brought into Armagh, and placed in the Market House and the Tontine. Armagh is in a state of mourning, for there are few families in the town who had not either relatives or friends in the wrecked trains.

Up till Wednesday night (12th ult.) sixty-four bodies had been identified.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Serious charges are made against the railway servants. One correspondent says:—

When some distance on their journey, the stoker and engine-driver stopped the train. It is alleged that they then saw the locomotive was not powerful enough for such a train, and that they disconnected a number of the carriages and placed stones behind the wheels, with the intention of proceeding to the next station with the first section of the train along the single line, and then returning for the other carriages. Some persons allege that the latter carriages broke away. Be that as it may, they got in motion, and came running with great velocity down the incline towards Armagh.

According to the Press Association correspondent, shortly after the excursion train started, the engine-driver found it was too heavy for the engine in ascending an incline. Part of the train was unlinked, and this afterwards ran backwards into another train.

Mr J. S. Riggs, a passenger, attributes the accident to providing insufficient power to the train. Mr. Riggs added that the engine began to labour before they had gone two miles, and he put his head out of the window. They were moving very slowly, and some one said, "There is no steam." Before the train actually stopped he saw some porters running back and placing stones behind it on the line. There was a slight concussion at the time of detaching the carriages, as if the engine had eased back. This shifted the carriages down the incline. He saw people jumping out of some carriages, but he remained in the compartment until after the collision.

The Rev. W. S. M'Kee, Methodist minister, said: When nearing Hamiltonsbarn Station I looked out of the window and noticed that the engine was not able to take us over the incline. They did not try to work it on, but propped the wheels with a few pebbles. There was not the slightest attempt to brake her, and we tore down the incline at a fearful rate. I got both my legs crushed, and was scalded with steam, and afterwards fell down the embankment. There was most culpable negligence on the part of the Railway Company. Doctors hurried out, but it was not by the act of the Railway Company that they came.

ARREST OF GUARDS AND FIREMEN.

Four persons were arrested—namely, James Elliott, Thomas M'Garth, William Moorhead, and Henry Parkinson, guards and fireman, and were charged—before the Resident Magistrate (Mr Townsend)—with wilful negligence, whereby Mr S. M. Steele was killed. The first witness examined was James Hutchinson. He deposed that he was at Armagh station when the excursion train left for Warren Point. It was then ten o'clock. Fifteen carriages, with guard's van, composed the train. All the carriages were filled, and the driver of the engine was Thomas M'Garth. James Elliott was the conductor, being in the front portion of the train with the guard, who is now in the Infirmary, and Wm. Moorhead, assistant. The prisoners were then remanded till Saturday. An application was made by Mr T. R. Gillespie, who appeared for Elliot, to have the prisoners admitted to bail. Mr. Townsend said he could not grant the application, as it appeared that there had been culpable negligence somewhere.

A CITY IN MOURNING.

Armagh on Thursday, 13 ult., was literally a city in mourning and sorrow. All shops and other places of business were closed. A boy named Clelland, whose father, mother, and two brothers were killed, died in the hospital; and several other deaths are expected. To comprehend in some degree the appalling nature of the accident it is only necessary to pay a visit to the Market House, which has been converted into a huge mortuary. In the Royal Infirmary most of the wounded persons are doing fairly well, but the injuries are in many cases of a frightful character. The Episcopal and Roman Catholic Primates and the clergy of all denominations have been indefatigable in their attentions to the suffering and dying. Mr. Davison Abbey, who was in that portion of the first train which remained attached to the engine, states that he noticed from the time the train left Armagh that the engine was greatly taxed. When near Hamiltonsbawn station he looked out and saw two of the company's officials running on the top of the ditch, and immediately afterwards found the train was severed about the middle. Then he found that the forward part of the train had also started down the incline in the same direction as the loose carriages. In a few minutes he heard a man say that the engine had gone over the embankment, and then they stopped. Mr. Abbey says that a number of the medical men who came from Armagh to attend the wounded told him that they found an engine with steam up at Armagh railway station, but they could not prevail upon the officials to allow it to be used to convey them to the scene of the disaster, and they were consequently obliged to walk thither.

LATEST DETAILS.

The Queen forwarded the following message of sympathy to Mr. Lorinan, chairman of the Town Commissioners of Armagh:—

The Queen is greatly distressed at learning of this terrible disaster, and commands me to convey her deep sympathy with the sufferers and bereaved relatives. Her Majesty trusts the injured are doing as well as possible. (Signed.) "EDWARDS."

The Board of Trade has appointed Major-General Hutchinson, R.E., one of the inspecting officers of the Railway Department, to hold an inquiry into the collision.

Margaret Huston, one of the unfortunate persons injured by the railway disaster at Armagh, died in the infirmary on Friday, June 14th. Her brain was injured. This makes the seventy-sixth victim.

The *Dublin Express* understands that the Attorney-General has instructed the Crown Solicitor to attend the Armagh inquest and give all the assistance he can.

THE GUARD'S STATEMENT.

Thomas Henry, the railway guard, who was in the carriage that was telescoped, and received injuries to the head and legs, is making favourable progress. He yesterday stated that after the carriages had been detached he got out of his van, and on seeing that the vehicles were moving, and could not be stopped, he returned, and with three other men put on the brake, which was in the back part of the train, but, to use his own words, "you might as well have tried to stop it with a bit of straw." The speed, he says, increased fearfully, and he heard a crash and remembered no more until he awoke in the infirmary. He was the only official of the company left in charge of the detached carriages. So quickly were they travelling that had they not collided with the other train they would have run past Armagh for a great distance. Henry says the collision occurred a little below a curve in the line, which prevented the engine-driver of the ordinary train seeing them approaching until they were almost on top of him. Henry knows nothing whatever of the uncoupling. He had often had charge of trains up the same incline, but never before had occasion to take off coaches. There was another guard on the front part of the train.

SAD STORIES.

Some remarkable stories are told as to the identification of some of the bodies. One poor boy, named Fullerton, was recognised by his father only by the pattern of his trousers and the amount of money in his pocket. The little fellow Charles Clelland, who was the fifth of his family to succumb, could only be recognised by his having in his pocket a penknife of a particular kind. Telegrams of sympathy with the mourners and sufferers have been received by the chairman of the commissioners from Lord and Lady Kilmorey, Sir J. P. Corry, and others. The Dungannon Town Commissioners and Board of Guardians, at their meetings yesterday, passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the friends of those killed. The sad work of burying the dead was commenced yesterday, amid affecting scenes. Among the funerals were those of Mr. Steel and his two children. During the day the Rev. John Elliot, Presbyterian minister, officiated at six funerals, and other ministers in the town were occupied with the same duty.

RELIEF.

A meeting of the clergy of all denominations was held last evening for the purpose of taking steps to organise a fund for the relief of the sufferers. The Protestant Primate of All Ireland presided, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop was represented by his administrator. His Grace the Lord Primate in feeling terms expressed his sorrow at the calamity, which, he knew, was felt by his fellow-citizens of whatsoever creed. In response to the appeal for funds which would be made, he believed they would give heartily and substantially to all who required assistance. He had heard that the railway company had sent funds to meet immediate wants, and if anything more were needed the citizens of Armagh would not be backward in sending aid. He had just come from the infirmary, where he had seen some of the sufferers, and was glad to hear from Dr. Palmer that nearly all the patients were progressing favourably. In addition to the £200 from the railway company, it was announced that the Duke of Abercorn had sent a telegram promising £50. A resolution was adopted establishing a fund for the relief of necessitous cases.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. M. VAZ.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. M. Vaz, the engineer and millwright of the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mill on the Byculla Flats, off Ripon Road, on severing his connection with the said mill, after a period of over six years' service, was presented with an address, showing the high esteem and regard he was held in by all those connected with the mill. The mill officials, operatives, and mechanics assembled at the office on the mill premises.

Mr. Munmohundass Ramjee, the co-agent, who presided, expressed briefly the opinion he and the agents and proprietors of the mill held of Mr. Vaz's services during his connection with the mill for over six years. He then called upon the chief clerk of the mill, Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee, to read the address, which ran as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—We, the mill officials, operatives, and mechanics with regret learnt that you are to leave us for good. The announcement came upon us like a surprise. But before you leave us, we venture to approach you to express the feelings that have always animated us whilst with you, and the feelings that now oppress us whilst you are about to depart from us. Your suave disposition, genial temper, and great affability endeared yourself to all your subordinates, and won for you the love and esteem, the will and heart, of every person in the mill. These qualities made us all, from the foreman to the ordinary workman, work with increased zeal and energy simply to please you, whose kindness to us all was unbounded. We therefore venture to assure you that it will be impossible for us to forget you, whose image will lie enshrined in the inmost recesses of our hearts. It will perhaps be amiss for us to recount here the many and great improvements you have made in this mill, wherein you displayed a skill and energy seldom surpassed or equalled, but we cannot forbear observing the high estimation in which your engineering qualifications are held by many who have known you for many years and by us all, and also by the proprietors of the mill, as acknowledged by them on many occasions. The left wing mill and the fire-proof floor of the blow-room, which you have erected here without causing any stoppage to the benefit of the company, bespeak a master mind and tact rarely shown by any of your profession. We beg to thank you for all you have done for us, and though your departure grieves us much, we cordially wish you every possible success in your future undertakings, and fain would hope you will not forget those you leave in the mill after you. In fine, we trust you will be pleased to accept this little gift of a silver casket, a silver vase, and a gold locket as a token of our esteem and respect."

Mr. C. Hogg then expressed his opinion of Mr. Vaz in high terms and handed over the silver casket containing the address signed by a number of the mill officials, also a richly carved large silver chalice, and a gold brooch.

Mr. Vaz, who cordially received the articles, replied as follows:—Gentlemen,—Whilst sincerely thanking you all for the kindness and real friendship I have experienced since my connection with this mill, I can hardly find words to thank you for your kindness in conferring upon me this token of friendship and sincere feeling. I accept it not for its intrinsic value, but for the heart and the generous feeling with which it is offered to me, and I shall always remember it with gratitude. Whenever I glance at this it will always put me in mind of my friends in the mill I am leaving now. I have now, gentlemen, to say a few words respecting our employes, whose kindness towards me all along my career here was uniform. Their foresight, business tact, and administration have been such that they always assisted me in the execution of my various difficult work and improvements of the concern. And I must here confess that I in my whole career never served under better employ, and I sincerely wish them better prospect for their future, and may the firm of Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co. last long and be attended by the blessings from above. In Mr. Munmohundass Ramjee, co-agent, and my immediate superior, I found a thorough gentleman. His gentlemanly behaviour, tact in administration, kind treatment to his subordinates, and foresight, have been the chief instruments of my success in carrying out various works in this mill, and I particularly thank him for his numerous acts of kindness towards me and still crave his support and good-will in my new undertaking.

Garlands of flowers and bouquets were then distributed, and the proceedings terminated.

The carters' strike at Calcutta, which still continued when the dawk last left, merchants' business remained practically at a standstill. There are large accumulations of imports at the railway goods stations for which no means of removal by consignees are available. A mass meeting of the carters on strike was held this morning, at which a general resolution was expressed not to take out their carts for hire until the men who have been sent to jail by the magistrates are released. They persist in regarding the cart agency as an attempt to force another tax on them. Some of the headmen amongst the carters were induced to attend at the Police Commissioner's office on Thursday afternoon and saw Mr. Lambert, to whom they gave a promise that they would return to work next morning on being assured that it is quite a matter of choice to join the cart agency or refrain. They also ask for a promise that merchants will not give a monopoly to the cart agency. The Port Commissioners, in reply to a request from the agency to favour their carts, resolved that they could not countenance any monopoly.

HINDU DRAMA AT THE GAIETY.

The newly started *Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali*, which was briefly noticed last week, gave its first performance of *Kulin* (noble and chaste) Kanta and Vanraj Vijay (the triumph of Vanraj) on Saturday evening at 8.30 p. m. at the Gaiety Theatre, when Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Sheriff of Bombay, performed the opening ceremony. The play is partly historical and partly fictitious. The history of Gujrat has drawn the attention of even foreigners, and the work called Rasmala by the late Sir Kinloch Forbes, in whose memory a handsome amount was collected by the Rajas and Princes of Gujrat, but which, it is much to be regretted, remains unutilized till the present day, hardly needs any introduction, being known from east to west. Professor Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, of Samaldass College, Bhownagar, who was occupying the post of local Deputy Education Inspector in the year 1882, placed before the Gujrati reading public a small *brochure*, which is considered a very valuable addition to the Gujarati literature. The second edition of the book is much in demand, and Mr. Manilal will have additional satisfaction in seeing this play performed by a company of Gujrati Hindus. The plot of the drama is something to the following effect:—Jayachandra, the king of Patan, has a rival in Bhuvanaditya, king of Kalyan. Sursen, brother-in-law of Jayachandra, is Commander-in-Chief of the whole army, best and faithful adviser and a great and valued friend. He has just returned after having defeated Bhuvanaditya in battle, and here the play begins. King Jayachandra is to honour Sursen with a visit the following day, for which purpose Kanta, wife of Sursen, and heroine of the play, is making necessary preparations and has prepared a *mandap*. Both the hero (Sursen) and heroine (Kanta) are going together to see the *mandap*, when Sursen is summoned by the King to make preparations against the expected invasion of the enemy the next morning. Jayachandra asks Sursen to take the Queen, Yaovansri, to the forest for safety, Kanta, the wife of Sursen, and Torlu, a female servant of the Queen, accompanying the Queen to the forest. Kanta entreats Sursen not to leave her and his sister alone in that forest. Whereupon Sursen, to satisfy her excited feelings, presents her with a necklace, saying that as long as it remains intact she should know that he was perfectly safe. Jayachandra is killed in the great battle. Sursen, on the advice of his friend, Hardass, allows himself to be made a captain, and so the first act closes.

In the second act Hardass and Ratnadass contemplate bringing Sursen to the throne of Patan. Ratnadass was formerly a confident of King Karan, but was displeased with the conduct of the King since his wicked conduct towards a lady of his aquaintance. Hardass joins Ratnadass because he wanted to please Sursen, who once looked with a wicked eye on Kanta, and had therefore gained his displeasure. They devise a plan that if Kanta be caught and given in charge of Karan, she will be sure to prove her chastity and Sursen's doubts will vanish. Karan and these two friends go in search of Kanta in the forest. Yaonvansri, Kanta, and Tarlu go one morning to bathe in some adjacent pond, and unluckily Karan and his friends happen to pass near by the spot. Hearing a song coming from the direction of the pond they go that way. Yaonvansri nearly faints in the water, and Kanta and Tarlu are caught. Karan takes away Tarlu under the impression that she is Kanta and Ratnadass takes away Kanta under the impression that she is Yaonvansri. Hardass now repents of the cruelty to Kanta and tries to set Sursen at liberty from the prison. He therefore goes to the jail, but to his great surprise finds that Sursen has been freed by some clever strategy. Sursen goes to the forest to meet his sister and wife, and is there informed that his wife, Kanta, and the maid Tarlu are missing from the pond. This makes him very uneasy for the moment, but it is a great consolation to hear that his sister has been delivered of a male child. Sursen in a touching way communicates the death of Jayachandra to his sister, makes arrangements with the neighbouring Bhils to look after her and the Prince, and goes in search of Kanta.

Karan, it may be mentioned, the son of Bhuvanaditya, King of Kalyan, succeeds his father on the throne, the old King having retired from active life after the conquest of Patan. Karan and Ratnadass think that Karan would devote himself to Kanta, and thus the whole management of the State would fall on him. He thinks it necessary to get rid of Hardass to make himself quite independent. Ratnadass impresses on the mind of Karan that it is Hardass who set Sursen at liberty by some unlawful means, and it is decided to poison him. Kanta and Tarlu remained insensible for a time in the palace of Karan. Tarlu, who is all the while mistaken for Kanta, is awakened by the King, and she promises to marry him and also to seduce Kanta, and with the solution of the mystery the second act closes.

The third act, which is the best of all the three acts, begins with the posthumous Prince, *Vana Raj*, so called from being born in forest (Vana), receiving tuition from his maternal uncle, Sursen, who is all the while in search of his wife, Kanta, and who at last decides to invade Patan.

The plan to poison and kill Hardass is put into practice, but the result is different. Ratnadass, who is intoxicated, drinks the cup of poison himself and dies shortly. Karan becomes angry and sends men to revenge Hardass. Karan is also displeased with Tarlu as she has not yet been able to seduce Kanta. The King goes himself to Kanta and approaches near her, when she draws out a hidden khanjar (a small hidden sword) to commit suicide, and makes such a strong impression of her real Kshatri (warrior) blood on Karan that he is obliged to retire. Vanaraj, who was now and then attacking passers-by, subjects of Karan, one day happens to catch Hardass, who is brought a prisoner before Sursen. He is set at liberty on a promise to render him all assistance and goes to Patan to make inquiries about Kanta. Tarlu having failed in all her attempts to induce Kanta, at last cuts with a pair of scissors the necklace presented by Sursen and worn by Kanta. After doing this deed, she was going to congratulate on her success to the King, when she meets Hardass and relates to him the whole history of her wicked acts. Hardass tells her to poison Karan, and goes to fetch Sursen before Kanta awakes, as it was as certain as anything that by rising in the morning, finding that her necklace was cut, she would at once proceed to become *suttee, i.e.*, to burn oneself alive after the death of her husband, a graphic description of which one may find in *Karan Ghela*, written on the lines of Sir Walter Scott by R. B. Nandshankar Tuljashankar. This prophecy is actually fulfilled, and just when she is about to jump into the funeral pile, shouting out *Re Pran Nath* (oh, my beloved husband), Sursen approaches her and takes hold of her. Hardass goes into the city to see what has become of Karan; Vanaraj and his mother Yaonvansri arrive there. Tarlu, having poisoned Karan, takes poison herself, and in a dying state comes near the funeral ground and at last dies. The whole army of Karan, on hearing that he is dead, offers the crown to Vanaraj, who assumes the reins of government. Last week, when a rehearsal of the play took place, a large number of Hindu ladies and gentlemen and a few Parsi families took part in it, and at the close of the play, which was very much appreciated, Mr. Govardhanram Tripathi, High Court Pleader, and a well known Gujrati writer, supported Messrs. Javerilal and Bhaishankar, and recommended that it would be well in the interest of the company to ask Professor Manilal to make necessary suggestions; and agreeably to the request of the managers, he was present on Saturday. There was not a vacant seat to be had, and numbers of people had to be turned away from the doors. Before the curtain was rung up Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker addressed the audience, briefly explaining the reasons that had led to the formation of the Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandli, the principal of which was that it was considered desirable to place before the Hindoo public unadulterated Gujerati plays, performed by Hindoo actors. The Natak Mandli is to be congratulated on the pains it has taken, and to judge by the way their efforts were appreciated on Saturday there is no doubt that their performances will always be successful. The artists entrusted with the printing of the scenery deserve great credit for the manner in which they have executed their task. The singing deserves special mention; but we would advise the actors to be more natural in their movement and delivery.

It is most satisfactory to learn, writes the Allahabad paper, that such of the native regiments as have received the Martini-Henry rifle have made excellent use of it in the annual musketry course. The individual shooting has improved in an extraordinary manner, while in volley-firing there is also a marked advance. In both cases the improvement is far more than can be accounted for by the mechanical superiority of the Martini over the Snider. The fact is that the sepoy's enthusiasm has been excited by his being placed on a level with the British soldier in the matter of the weapon which he has to use, and he shoots with far greater confidence now that he has one of the best modern rifles in his hands. The fears expressed that the recoil of the Martini might create a prejudice against the rifle among the native troops, men of slighter physique than Europeans, have proved groundless. The sepoys, like the Martini, and their shooting, will grow better and better with every shot they fire from it.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

By far the most important matrimonial function of the London season was solemnised on Tuesday (June 11) morning, when the Duke of Portland led Miss Dallas-Yorke to the altar at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square. Soon after ten o'clock the approaches to the church were crowded with expectant sightseers, who vainly sought admission to the church, which was refused to all who had not the necessary tickets. The floral decorations were on a lavish scale. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Louisa Beauclerck, the Duke of Grafton, the Marchioness of Abergavenny and Lady Violet Nevill, the Marchioness of Headfort, the Countess of Rosslyn and Lady Sybil Erskine, Viscountess Mandeville, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, the Countess Cadogan, Colonel the Hon. E. and Mrs. Boscawen, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Caledon, Lord and Lady Alfred Churchill, Mr. and Lady Margaret Douglas, Colonel Fraser, Mr. and Lady Margaret Graham, Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, the Hon. S. Macdonald, Sir George Maude, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Magniac, General Du Plat, Sir Henry and Lady Thompson, Lord and Lady Wantage and Lady Jane Lindsay, the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, Sir H. and Lady Wilmot, the Earl and Countess of Zetland, &c.

The service was fully choral, and the officiating clergy were the right Rev. the Bishop of Lincoln, assisted by the Rev. J. Storr, rector of St. Peter's, and the Rev. J. Buttewick, the Duke of Portland's chaplain. On the arrival of the bride, who was accompanied by her father, she was met at the church door by the choir, who sang the nuptial hymn, "Father of Life, confessing Thy majesty and power, we seek Thy gracious blessing to greet the bridal hour," as the bridal procession advanced up the centre aisle to the chancel, headed by the officiating clergy. Mr. Dallas-Yorke gave his daughter away, while Lord Henry Bentinck attended his brother in the capacity of best man. The bride wore a magnificent costume of ivory duchesse satin and point de Alencon, draped with mosselin de soie and embroidered with pearls. Her jewels consisted of a diamond thistle brooch, presented by the employés on the Duke of Portland's Ayrshire estate, and a historical necklace, consisting of a single row of pearls of exquisite beauty, which once belonged to Queen Mary, the wife of William of Orange. The six principal bridesmaids were attired in costumes of ivory satin and large drawn hats, accurately copied from the picture of a Duchess of Portland of the Reynolds period. Each carried a large bouquet of malmaison carnations. There were also three tiny bridesmaids—Lady Victoria Manners (Lord Granby's daughter), Miss Eileen Elliot, and Miss Elsie Graham—dressed in tunics of white satin, cut in a mediæval style, with tiny skull caps of gold and pearl. The bridegroom's present to the elder bridesmaids was a watch bracelet mounted in diamonds, and to the younger ones a small ruby and diamond heart, surmounted by a ducal coronet. Two little pages of honour attended the bride—Lord Haddon (Lord Granby's son and heir), and Master Ivan Hay (Lord Kilmarnock's son)—attired in mediæval costumes of coloured satin, slashed with cream brocade. Each wore a small silver sword, the gift of the bridegroom.

After the nuptial benediction the choir chanted the Psalm, "Blessed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in His ways," and just before the address the hymn "O perfect love, all human thought transcending," was given, and while the wedding party were in the vestry signing the marriage registers the choir sang the anthem from Benedict's "St Peter," "The Lord be a lamp unto thy feet and a light unto thy path." After the ceremony the guests adjourn to Lord Cranbrook's town house in Grosvenor Crescent, where the wedding breakfast was served. Subsequently the newly-married Duke and Duchess left town for Welbeck Abbey, where they intend passing the honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was of grey Indian cashmere, embroidered skirt with armure Royal silk petticoat and bodice trimmed with rose mousseline de soie jacket to match trimmed with pearl and steel embroidery.

The wedding presents were very numerous, and many of them of a costly description. The Prince of Wales sent a large silver cup, and Prince Albert Victor a silver gilt sugar basin. The Duke of Portland presented his bride with a magnificent pearl necklace, once the property of Queen Mary of Orange, a diamond hoop ring, diamond turquoise bracelet, gold watch bangle in red enamel and mounted with diamonds, moonstone brooch set in brilliants, pearl and diamond brooch, dressing-case and travelling bag, with gold mounts, and initials in diamonds; a gold hunter watch, sable clock, muff and boa. The Duke of Portland's Ayrshire tenantry gave a painting of the Duke, by W. B. Richmond; and the Welbeck tenantry gave a similar portrait of the bride, painted by J. J. Shannon. Among the other principal gifts were:—From the Caithness tenantry, a silver centrepiece; officials and employes on English estates, a carved oak cigar cabinet; the members of the Commission on Horse Breeding, silver inkstand; the Equerries-in-Waiting to Her Majesty, large silver bowl; the officers of the Coldstream Guards, large silver bowl; Lord Rowton, gold casket; the Hon. Erid and Mrs. Barrington, diamond brooch; the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, silver mirror, &c.

The dinner dresses and tea gowns (said the *Daily Telegraph*) formed the most striking part of the trousseau. Of the former there was a very beautiful one in white satin with a light veiling of mousseline de soie, the draping being most clever and artistic, and at intervals little groups of snowy ostrich feathers were nestled into the soft folds. The bodice was made of folds from the shoulder, one side being of white barege, and the other of pearl-embroidered satin. Another was of a curious shade of clouded pink, called in French vieux rose, and in English more prosaically "crushed strawberry." It was of crepe de chine over silk, the whole dress being arranged in long sweeping folds as a clever adaptation of statuesque drapery. A band of very fine antique embroidery bordered the gracefully-drooping folds at one side from the shoulder to the hem at the skirt. There was also a girdle of this lovely substance which in the texture was like a cobweb, and was closely interwoven with gold, the palest possible blue, and pink and the same subtle shade as the gown. A black dress was so covered with jet wrought into quaint and pretty design as to seem one incessant sparkle. It was made with a Medici collar entirely of jet, wrought on a thin wire frame so frail that the general effect was that of sparkling lace work. A lovely ball mantle was of velvet, the same shade as the second dinner dress described. It was bordered with embroidery, worked in the soft rich velvet, of gold thread, a metalesque pale blue, and silk the colour of the mantle. It opened over a vest made entirely of white uncurled ostrich feathers. There was a high collar of embroidery standing out at the back and slightly turned aside in front, showing a lining of the white ostrich feather trimming. The morning dresses and afternoon gowns were too numerous for detailed description. Most of them were of fourlard, mingled with more of a dark contrasting colour. One was a capitally carried out arrangement in black cashmere and jet, that looked like a coat as well as a dress. A tea gown all in white, with severe lines of gold braid, was very fascinating. It was made of white woollen muslin done into accordion pleats. This was draped with crepe de chine, and the lines of the figure followed in narrow bands of massive gold braid. This garment, having all the charm of ancient Greece and the style of modern London, had also a semi-high stand out collar bordered with gold braid. The out-door tailor-built portion of the bride's outfit consisted of train cloth and tweed dresses, dark blue and dark green being the favourite colours, and the tweeds of the quietest patterns and most neutral tones. With these there were skirts of all descriptions, and tightly-fitting vests to be worn. A driving coat of brown and grey Harris tweed was made with a sling cape, fitted under two wide lappels, and fastened with large coaching buttons. A few neat little covert coats for wearing with skirts and vests during country expeditions, and business looking double-breasted reefing jackets to match, each costume made up a very complete tailor outfit. It is only necessary to add that the riding trousseau for the new duchess was built by Busvine to convey that it was as natilly stylish, and as perfect in cut and fit as such things ought always to be.

The event was celebrated with great festivities on the Duke's estates at Fullarton, in Ayrshire; and at Thurso and Berriedale, in Caithness.

The *Dublin Express* says that the Duke of Portland has settled his entire Derby winnings on his bride. They are said to be little short of £50,000.

It is believed that 55 persons perished in the trains wrecked by the recent disaster in the Conemaugh Valley. The losses sustained by the Cambria Iron Works have been greatly exaggerated, and it is declared that they do not exceed 500,000 dolrs. Many persons perished in Centre County, and the damage done in that district is estimated at 1,500,000 dolrs. The train service of the Pennsylvania Railway has been resumed between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, but only by an indirect route. The subscriptions for the sufferers from the floods in Pennsylvania now amount to 1,820,000 dolrs.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

Monsignor Michael, who has been reinstalled, by decree, in the office of Metropolitan, has visited M. Ristitch, and communicated certain proposals purporting to come from Russia, which he emphasised by warning M. Ristitch that the present was not the time for hesitation, and that unless he carried out the Russian programme he must look to himself. The proposals made by the Metropolitan may (writes the *Standard* correspondent at Belgrade) be taken to be the following, which are now being widely circulated as the intentions of Russia—namely, Prince Nicholas to be named King of the new Servian Kingdom; Russia to hand over Bosnia and Herzegovina, and pay at once the Servian National Debt. Some such programme as the foregoing has been actively propagated, written reports from the interior declare with general approval and acceptance, except in the districts of Nisch and Pirot. As a counter-coup, it is beginning to be suggested that Austria might checkmate Russia by recalling King Milan, and giving up Bosnia and Herzegovina, on condition of yearly payment of interest on the money expended in those provinces, and various commercial and other advantages. As Sovereign of the old Servian Kingdom, Milan would, of course, be eagerly welcomed; but as both these schemes involve the sacrifice of the occupied provinces, it is doubtful whether Austria would not prefer the alternative of war at all risks. The following conversation with an acute observer, himself outside political circles and influences, gives so clear a view of at least one side of the Servian question that it can scarcely fail to interest:—"The situation is undoubtedly very strained, both internally and in our foreign relations. Everything points to our being at last on the eve of the great war which has been so persistently prophesied for the last five years. Of course, on King Milan's abdication there were not wanting many to cry out that Servia had become a Russian province. It was scarcely true at the time, but I confess that we have thrown ourselves into the arms of Russia more hastily and completely than I could have thought possible. And the events of the last few days show clearly that Russia is pressing her advantage and striking whilst the iron is hot. The haste with which the Metropolitan Michael has gained his episcopal seat is an ominous sign. Everybody knew that he would resume his old place but we were scarcely prepared for the almost indecent hurry with which his successor has been removed. In his reinstatement a decisive blow is struck at the Progressist party, whose legislation led to his removal. And the Progressists are the only remaining barrier against Russia in Servia. I should rather say were, for the party is dead now, and the sooner it buries itself the better for its own safety. In the second place, Russia gains a powerful ally, for in every priest in every village the Archbishop, and through him the Czar, possesses a political agent. It is absurd of the Government to pretend that Michael will exercise no political influence. His past is eloquent enough, and he returns with money and Russian support, and a perfectly free hand to use them. It is a mistake to call the Progressists "Austrian." I am not a Progressist, but I approve of the main contention in their creed, which is to have nothing to do with Russia. Unfortunately, they are in so hopeless a minority that there is no chance whatever of their influencing the future policy of Servia. The best thing they can do is to issue a last protest, a sort of "Song of the Swan," declaring that they retire from the political arena, not feeling strong enough to keep up the unequal contest, and not wishing to become a cause for civil war, or for consequent outside interference, but at the same time clearly stating their belief that by blindly following Russian leading, the Servians are abdicating their own independence. If you ask me for my reasons, I can give them briefly enough. In the coming war, Servia must either side with one or the other, or remain neutral, claiming a price for her neutrality. It may be difficult, but I think not impossible, and at any rate it is better than joining Russia and Austria. To begin with, you may put it out of your head that the Serbs would ever fight with Austria against Russia. First, because they dislike and distrust Austria, and, secondly, because nothing can ever persuade them that Austria can win, and they prefer to be on the winning side. We then have the case of their siding with Russia. If Russia wins, she will probably form a Servian Empire of Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovenia, and Servia; but in less than fifty years this will be a mere Russian province. The Servs believe that Russia philanthropically intends to restore them their old kingdom in entire independence. Nothing but experience will convince them of the contrary. What will really happen will be that the Russians will at once insist upon their language being adopted, and then their forms of Government, till, as I have said, the Servian nation will cease to exist. If Russia is beaten, we may expect to be annexed like Bosnia and Herzegovina; but that is a contingency which no Serb will ever admit. But if we remained neutral we might still hope for the same result, at least, in the case of Russia proving victorious, and for a much better one in a contrary event. I know it is said that we never could remain neutral, but I fail to perceive why, if we resolutely determined to do so. Unfortunately, our present Government is scarcely likely to do anything except what Russia dictates. The first step will probably be the proposal of Nicholas of Montenegro as King of Servia. Personally, I think it would be rather degrading to Servia to have a King chosen from an inferior State. If there is to be an amalgamation, let our Obrenovitch dynasty rule Montenegro. But, of course, that is outside the question, because it would not suit Russia. Granted, then, that Russia proposes and the Regency accepts, as it is bound to do, and as, in fact, it is very likely to happen, Austria can scarcely permit such a combination, which would seriously endanger her occupied provinces. If this were the *casus belli*, Russia would again be posing in her favourite *role* as the protector of the Slavs, and the favourer of their regaining a cohesive Empire. It is a mere pose, but it serves the purpose well. At the same time I find it hard to believe that England will look on with indifference even at the probable success of Russia. If England joined in, Turkey would at once follow her lead, and there could be little doubt then of the issue. It would be a grand opportunity once and for all for settling the Eastern Question, such a one as can scarcely be allowed to slip. And for this reason I should see with the greatest pain Servia allying herself to Russia, and being probably handed over afterwards to Austria. Perhaps I look too far ahead, or with too confident eyes, but it is certain that the Russophiles, on the other hand, are too short-sighted. They have a ridiculous dread of Austria—of a Power which has hitherto treated them well, and, instead of trying the middle path, seem ready at once to sacrifice everything to Russia, and burn all their bridges behind them. For if once we split with Austria—and we are getting nearer every day to that moment—it will be very difficult to make it up. In any case, we shall not have very long to wait now, and it is idle to lose oneself in conjectures when the solution is so near."

The decrees pensioning the ex-Metropolitan Theodosius and appointing Monsignor Michael to the vacant dignity appeared in the *Official Journal* on June 9. The Metropolitan Michael celebrated High Mass in the Cathedral, and the service was attended by the King, M. Ristitch, M. Persiani, and a large congregation.

With reference to the rumour that a military convention has been concluded between Germany and Italy, to the exclusion of Austria-Hungary, the *Pester Lloyd* considers it not impossible that a special *casus fœderis* has been agreed upon between the two countries in the same way as between Germany and Austria-Hungary by the treaty of 1879, so that in a certain event, in which Austria-Hungary would have no vital interest, Germany and Italy might proceed alone without the co-operation of their third ally. In other words, a German-Italian military convention would raise a barrier against the north-west of Europe, similar to that which already exists against the north-east, without in the least interfering with the provisions of the Triple Alliance.

According to a report the ex-King Milan will proceed from Constantinople direct to Paris via Vienna without stopping at Belgrade, and this sudden change in his itinerary is connected in some quarters (says the *Times* Vienna correspondent) with the re-installation of the Metropolitan Michael. Apart from the fact that the King's route is as yet not definitely settled, there is no foundation for the suggestion that recent ecclesiastical events in Servia had come on him as a surprise. It is well known in leading circles at Belgrade that the Church question has been previously discussed by King Milan and the Regent Ristitch, and that the former knew already in April of the intended recall of Monsignor Michael. The only reservation King Milan made was that the act of his divorce should not be disputed, and to this the Metropolitan Michael has been pledged.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, in an audience which he had of the Emperor Francis Joseph on Tuesday, thanked His Majesty in respectful terms for his congratulatory telegram to the Princess Milena, and afterwards, in an interview with Count Kalnoky, expressed his unalterable wish to maintain the cordial relations between his principality and this great empire.

Advices received by the Porte from Montenegro state that orders had been received there for the immediate reorganisation of the whole military force, into which all the able-bodied men of the principality were to be drafted, and the army at once to be placed on a footing to be called out for service at the shortest notice. Prince Nicholas, it is said, has also ordered other general reforms to be adopted in the administration of the Principality, to be put in force on His Highness's return to his country from Russia.

The Servian Government (writes the *Times* Vienna correspondent on Wednesday) have resolved not to renew the commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary which expires next year. This resolution is only in keeping with the political and social changes which have taken place in the kingdom since King Milan's abdication, but it acquires some piquancy by the fact that the news was first communicated by the Servian Minister of Commerce to the Russian Press.

The Progressist organs in Servia depict the near future of the country in dark colours. The *Videlo* commenting on the recent riots which, it says, must be ascribed to Russian influence, says:—"These outrages are only a prelude to the tragedy which will be transacted chiefly in Servia. The stones which were hurled at the Progressists have hit and wounded Servia. Who takes now the lead in Servia? The Montenegrin Archimandrite, the Panslavist Regent Michael, and the Russian Minister Persiani. The Progressists have governed the country for eight years, and during that whole time nobody at Belgrade sang the Austrian hymn, but now the Russian 'God save the Czar' is heard at every street corner. You lose no time in learning English. You adorn your pot-houses with portraits of Russian Princes and not with that of your King. You are glamouring for a foreign ruler and forget Bulgaria, Kaulbars, and Litrovo.

The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent is informed, and has reason to believe, that the Government is actuated primarily by the wish to assert and affirm Servian independence, to which it is encouraged by non-interference with the somewhat bold coups it has lately played. At the same time, it does not sufficiently take into account the many reasons which have secured this immunity hitherto. It is impossible to tell what may be the value of individual patriotism when weighed against foreign gold and promises, or what will be the extent of the influence of the Government over the people in the event of a crsis, when alternatives are offered openly, which are now only being clandestinely, although freely, discussed.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on June 10 a vote of censure upon the Italian Consul at Trieste, moved by the Extreme Left, on account of his alleged opposition to Italian nationalist feeling in that city, gave rise to an important debate. Signor Cavalletto, who was formerly prosecuted and condemned to death under the Austrian regime, made a speech, in which he said that Italy ought to maintain faithfully and loyally her treaty with Germany and Austria. The day might come when Italy would have to fight on the side of Austria for the purpose of preventing the Adriatic becoming a Slav Sea. He concluded by proposing, as an amendment, a vote of confidence in the Government. Signor Crispi justified the Consul's conduct, and said:—"Italy has signed treaties upon which the peace of the world reposes. If ever the question of nationality were again raised, Italy would have nothing to give, but much to ask, but at present our duty is to loyally respect treaties—a duty which we shall know how to accomplish." The House, by a very large majority, adopted the vote of confidence proposed by Signor Cavalletto.

M. Crispi's declarations in the Italian Chamber during the debate on the Durando incident have produced an excellent impression in leading circles in Vienna, where it is pointed out with satisfaction that the Italian Parliament by its vote has again openly recognised the great value of the Triple Alliance.

A Berlin newspaper gives currency to a rumour that two eminent Russian Generals, the War Minister Vanhoffsky and General Annenkoff, have gone to Paris to ascertain the terms on which a political and military co-operation of Russia and France might be arranged without the conclusion of a formal Franco-Russian Alliance.

A considerable increase in the Russian artillery is contemplated, and already orders in furtherance of the scheme have been signed. General Gourko's proposition to erect a series of new fortifications in Poland have been finally adopted, at an estimated cost of between twenty and thirty millions of roubles. The construction of fortifications in the Warsaw district begins immediately.

A Berlin correspondent learns that Turkey is about to adopt the new small calibre magazine rifle which is being introduced in Germany, Austria, and Italy. A St. Petersburg telegram says:—"A proof that Russia, even if she does not directly break the peace, feels her belief in its maintenance severely shaken, is that the Russian Minister of War has ordered four million pairs of boots to be delivered within two months, buying oats and hay on an enormous scale, and has ordered large canteens to be built on all the Russian western railways. The Bourse tried on Wednesday to ignore other news of the kind, but all quotations, especially Russians and rouble notes, fell.

It is rumoured in diplomatic circles that the Czar refuses to visit Berlin, and will only stay a short time in Kiel.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

The *National Zeitung*, which is occasionally used for semi-official communications, maintains that:—"The Swiss Federal Council, apparently in weak deference to the Radical and Socialistic agitation, has committed a gross breach of International courtesy against Germany by expelling the German official Wohlgemuth, instead of complaining of the impropriety of his conduct in his relations with the tailor Lutz, a resident in Switzerland. . . . The appropriate answer to a definitive refusal of satisfaction on the part of Switzerland would, in our opinion, be the recall of the German Envoy at Berne. The moment would come when the want of diplomatic relations with Germany might prove very unpleasant for Switzerland; not all European States take the same interest in the preservation of the neutrality and inviolability of Swiss territory. It might, therefore, be very inconvenient for the authorities in Berne to have no German Envoy there, and no Swiss Envoy in Berlin." The *National Zeitung*, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, seems to have been confused by the intimation to Switzerland that the German Government has broken off diplomatic negotiations on the Wohlgemuth affair, as it despairs of agreement. The German Government has also declared that it will be compelled to make whatever reprisals seem most suitable against Switzerland, in order to obtain satisfaction. The Government has reverted to the interpretation of the Second Article of the Domicile Treaty between Germany and Switzerland, in the light of which the latter has no right to receive German subjects who cannot produce certificates of respectability. This interpretation amounts to a negotiation of the right of asylum.

According to a newspaper telegram from Berne, Germany has now broken off diplomatic relations with Switzerland, owing to the persistent refusal of the latter country to give the Imperial Government the required satisfaction in the matter of the Wohlgemuth incident, satisfaction which it must now itself enforce by the adoption of adequate measures of reprisal. But there is no semi-official confirmation of this statement in Berlin.

THE EGYPTIAN BEBT.

A news agency understands that with one or two exceptions the European Governments concerned have sanctioned the scheme for the conversion of the Five per cent. Preference Debt of Egypt, as arranged by Baron Richthofen and Sir Edgar Vincent, the Financial Advisers to the Khedive from Germany and England respectively. Sir E. Vincent will return to Egypt in a few days, his departure from this country being deferred in the hope that he may see the negotiations completed. Baron Rothschild has undertaken the conversion, which gives holders of the present Stock par value with a bonus, provided they accept the new Four per cent. Stock in exchange. Should they elect to withdraw, they will be paid out at par.

The *Temps* of Wednesday publishes the following semi-official Note relative to the conversion of the Egyptian Debt:—"No decision has yet been come to between the interested Governments concerning the conversion of the Egyptian Debt. The negotiations have been interrupted by the Whitsuntide holidays, and will not be resumed till Lord Salisbury returns from the country on the 14th inst."

ARMENIA.

A report from Constantinople states that great satisfaction is felt in political circles there at the course which the recent debate on affairs in America took in the House of Commons. The Porte feels extremely grateful to the British Government for having resisted the temptation to organise an "atrocities campaign," as was perhaps intended, it is said, by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bryce. An excellent impression has also been produced by Sir James Fergusson's declarations that the Berlin Treaty did not authorise any Power without the common consent of the other signatories to intervene in the internal affairs of Turkey, and that it was not Great Britain's mission to diminish the Sultan's prestige.

A *Daily News* telegram from Constantinople, dated June 13, states that the Russian Ambassador has addressed a Note to the Porte calling attention to the condition of Armenia, and asking for the fulfilment of the promises contained in Article 61 of the Treaty of Berlin. The English Embassy has taken the necessary steps for procuring a full report upon the recent outrages. The Kurds and bands of men from Hamah have recommenced depredations in Mesopotamia, and troops have been ordered from Masoul into the disturbed territory.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

H. M. the Shah of Persia arrived in Berlin on Saturday evening, (8th ult.) and was welcomed with effusive cordiality by the Emperor William and the Royal Princes. Their Majesties drove together from the railway station to Bellevue Castle in an open gala coach drawn by four horses. The weather was delightfully fine, and large crowds lined every part of the route along which the Royal equipage drove. The course taken was along Unter den Linden and through the Thiergarten. Hearty cheers ("Hochs") were raised as the Sovereigns drove to their destination.

The Shah and the Emperor William were present on Tuesday morning at some military evolutions at the Tegel. In the afternoon His Persian Majesty witnessed a reception by the Emperor of a thousand brewers' assistants, who went in procession to the Imperial Palace, dressed in fancy costumes, in order to pay their respects to the Emperor. A grand banquet followed, at which the Emperor, in proposing the health of the Shah, declared that he entertained the same friendly sentiments towards his Royal guest as his grandfather had done, and drank to the welfare of the Shah and his country. The Shah cordially thanked the Emperor, and in return drank to the health of His Majesty and the prosperity of his House and of Germany. In the evening their Majesties attended a grand ballet performance at the theatre. The Shah has presented a picture of himself set in brilliants to Count Herbert Bismarck.

The Shah left Berlin on Thursday for London.

The *Standard*, in the course of a leader on Tuesday on the Shah's visit, sketches his programme as follows:—"That the hospitality extended to him in London by well-known public men may not seem to partake of a party character, we believe that His Majesty will be the guest on one occasion of the Earl of Rosebery, and on others of Mr. Goschen and Lord Cadogan. On the 7th of July he will be entertained at Hatfield, where, on the following day, a garden party will be given in his honour at the country seat of the Prime Minister. It will not be surprising if this visit be followed by others to more than one famous country-house at greater distance from the capital. When Nasr-ed-Din visits Birmingham, he will be the guest of Lord Windsor at Hewell Grange, and from an inspection of the wonders of Sheffield he will proceed to the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow will likewise be duly visited by him, and at each place he will be the object of public and private hospitality. At Glen Muick and Invercaulde he will be able to obtain something more than a glimpse of the picturesque beauties of Scotland, in which Balmoral will naturally be included. Returning southward he will see the marvels Lord Armstrong can show him at Elswick, and it is probable that neither Bradford nor Leeds will be omitted from the programme of his instructive tour."

INDIAN EXHIBITION FOR LONDON.

The success of the Indian section at Paris has been so marked and so signally obtained that it is little wonder that already suggestions are being thrown out for organising a far larger exhibition in London on the same principles; that is to say, an Exhibitors' Exhibition, the exhibitors electing their own administration, all the higher posts of which will be honorary, and themselves taking all the pecuniary risks of the concern without a public guarantee, State subsidy, or patronage of any kind. There is little doubt, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, that an enlarged Oriental Exhibition, including the industrial arts of Barbary, Turkey, Egypt, Persia, India, and China, and Japan would be a remarkable success. There would be no touting; only those who wished it and would pay for it would exhibit; and the immediate benefit of this would be to encourage the manufacturers of the East to exhibit independently and without placing themselves in Governmental leading strings. The native manufacturers and traders of India in particular would thus at a stroke be relieved from the competition of the State subsidised schools of art. At the same time the Government of India could be relieved of the bootless cost in future of contributing to Exhibitions, its connection with which of itself tends to render them failures. Of course there is a great difference between an almost miniature Exhibition like the Indian section in the French metropolis and one of the importance it is hoped to hold in London, but there is no reason why a system that has been worked successfully on a scale covered by an expenditure of £5,000 should not be at least equally successful on a scale estimated to cost £50,000.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, June 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G E Ward, B
Mr W B Bestie, B
Mr F W Duke, B
Mr L G Smith, B
Mr C C Quinn, B
Mr H J Strickland, B
Mr H S Stanley Clark, B
Mr R E Hamilton, B
Mr D J Macpherson,
Mr H Tulloch, B
Mr C J O'Donnell, B
Mr G B Groves, B
Mr F T Millard, B
Mr T A Patten, B
Mr M S Fowler, B
Mr E R Henry, B
Mr R G Kennedy, B
Mr F W Court, B
Mr J Elliott, B
Brig-Gen J W McQueen, CB, BSC
Col C H Ewart, BSC
Col R M Clifford, BSC

Lt-Col G T Morris, BSC
Lt-Col M J King-Harman, BSC
Maj G W Martin, BSC
Maj H M Rose, DSO, BSC
Capt J A C Wedderburn, BSC
Surg-Maj G R Daphtary, MD, B
Surg P Conceicoo, B
Surg J F Tuohy, MD, B
Mr J Andrew, M
Capt J G Downing, MSC
Mr R P Barrow, Bo
Mr R W S Pinhey, Bo
Mr H M Thompson, Bo
Mr R P Menneer, Bo
Col De L R F Woolridge, Bo, SC
Capt G E Hancock, BSC
Surg-Maj J Robb, MD, Bo
Surg-Maj D A Patterson, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E G Fraser, B 1 week
Mr A C Duff, B
Mr F G Wigley, B
Col W H Macughten, CB, B-Cav, 6 m
Capt E W Dun, BS, 3 mo
Capt J L O'Brye BSC, 4 mo

Lieut A B Pritchard, B, 3 mo
Surg R J Marks, B, 2 mo
Surg A Duncan, MD, B, 4 mo
Lieut B A Johnstone, MSC, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Col E L Reynolds BSC
Capt T H Eyre, BSC

MILITARY NEWS.

The Committee on Army and Navy Administration are said to be hopelessly divided, and that their division has been deepened by a memorandum which Lord Randolph Churchill left behind on departing for Norway. This Partan document is reported in quarters usually favoured with the confidence of the noble lord, to be of a perfectly astounding character. If it were adopted, that Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Stanhope, with all the permanent staff of the Admiralty and War Office, would find it a poi[illegible] honour to resign. Lord Randolph is known to [illegible] strong views upon the administration [illegible] services; and he insists that the existi[illegible] only wastefully extravagant, but [illegible] inefficient. He has drawn up a scheme [illegible] as remarkable for the knowledge which it [illegible] the working of the departments in question, [illegible] on the state of the navy, commented upon in this journal at the time, for which he asked Parliament, proved to be. It is impossible as yet to forecast the form of the report of the committee. We shall probably have one before the close of the session, but it will not only be one, but two—the milder exposition of the majority, with what is technically known as a minority report from the noble lord.

It is reported at Aldershot that, in addition to the Royal Dragoons, the 16th Lancers and the 18th Hussars, at present quartered at Aldershot, the following cavalry regiments will take part in the review before the German Emperor:—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 11th, 14th, and 19th Hussars, and the 12th Lancers.

The registration of the second reserve of horses proceeds apace, the registrars being besieged with offers. Already more than 500 horses have been offered by masters of hounds, which would complete the first call to complete cavalry, as well as nearly 4,000 horses of mixed classes. With 14,000 horses ready for the first call of war, the country may be congratulated on a practical result.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 28, Staff Engineer H. G. Bourke has been specially promoted to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet for his services in the Calliope during the recent hurricane at Samoa (May 28).

A model of the Eiffel Tower in diamonds and other precious stones, which has made its appearance in the Paris Exhibition, is, perhaps, one of the greatest curiosities to be found in the jewellery section. There are from 25,000 to 30,000 diamonds in the construction, weighing about 3,000 carats. The framework of gold and silver weighs nearly 40 kilos.

THE GREAT TURF DISPUTE.

The arbitration which was commenced at the London Law Courts on Monday (10th ult.), and the result of which was published in our telegraphic columns yesterday, in the dispute between Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Durham is reported in the home paper, the referees were the Right Hon. James Lowther, the Earl of March, and Prince Soltykoff, whilst Mr. F. K. North acted as legal assessor.

Sir Henry James, in opening the case, said that the matter came before the arbitrators, by way of reference, from an action for libel brought by Sir George Chetwynd against Lord Durham, in respect of certain words spoken at the York Gimcrack Club in regard to a written charge against the plaintiff by the defendant on a subsequent occasion. He was very desirous, in conducting the case, to refrain from saying anything to increase the irritation which had existed or might still exist. Lord Durham had thought it well to make an attack on a stable, now admitted to be carried on by a trainer named Sherrard. The learned counsel quoted passages from the speech of Lord Durham to the effect that he knew many owners who employed the services of a notorious jockey because he rode well, and because they adopted the selfish principle that it was better to have him on their side than against them. He also said that some owners employed such a jockey because they thought he could square other jockeys in the race, and thus ensure a victory in the race. There was, the speech went on, a well-known fashionable and aristocratic racing stable, which had been conspicuous throughout the horse season for the constant in and out running of its horses. It was now admitted that that stable was Sherrard's. The darkest part of the matter was, the speech continued, that the owners or nominal owners won large stakes when their horses were successful, but did not lose much when they were beaten. That, said counsel, would be found to be the centre and gist and pith of these charges; that the owners or nominal owners of horses had been parties to the practice of pulling horses, not intending them to win, their object being to win money.

Sir George Chetwynd went into the witness-box, and having been sworn, said that he resided in Warwickshire. He became an owner of race horses twenty years ago, before he was of age. He gave £1,500 for Fullerton in 1885, and he ran that year as a two-year-old. He backed the horse for over £100 at Leicester on the 7th October 1885, and he lost. At the end of that year he thought he had made a great mistake in buying the horse, and offered it for £1,200. He ran Fullerton for the Welter Handicap at Newmarket on the 12th April 1886, on the advice of Sherrard, who complained that he could not get the animal to sweat. Before doing so, he told the handicapper (Major Egorton) that he should not take notice of the horse's form, as he was only running to get a sweat. He (witness) did not back him to win £1,000 both for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood on the 27th July 1886 and for the Chester Cup on the succeeding day. Those were the only three races Fullerton ran that year, and he did not win any of them. He backed him for the Lincolnshire Handicap on the 3rd March 1887, and lost £327 by the operation. These were *bona-fide* bets, and he intended the horse to win. He backed no other horse for a large amount in this case. He put £200 on Fullerton for the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton, having had £3,000 laid against that sum. He got £9,000 to £1,000 in respect of Fullerton for the Manchester Cup on the 2nd June. Others stood in with him, but he lost £665 by the transaction. He lost £1,010 on Fullerton on the occasion of the Wilton Plate being run. He honestly believed that the horse would win. He backed Fullerton for £175 for the Steward's Cup at Goodwood on the 26th July, and also put £200 on him for a succeeding race at Leicester. Lord Lurgan put on Fullerton on his (witness') behalf the sum of £350 for the Newmarket Trial Plate on the 10th October, and he lost this sum, which he had paid to Lord Lurgan. These were the races which Fullerton lost in 1887. He would now give those by which he won. He won £250 with Fullerton on the Crawford Plate on 12th April; the 13th April he won £450 to £250. He subsequently backed him for £130. Altogether he won on the race £495. In 1887, his losses on Fullerton, when contrasted with the winnings, represented nearly £1,100. He particularised losses and gain on other horses during 1887, and said that the outcome was a loss of £721. Questioned as to other animals about which charges had been made against him, he said that in all cases he told the jockey to do his best to win, but not to abuse the horses if he (the rider) saw that they could not possibly win. Referring to a long list of other horses, he said that there was not a word of truth in the assertion that he was cognisant of or partial to the running of animals not on their true merits. Replying to the allegations by the defendant, witness said that he had made proper and correct registrations at Weatherby's. He backed a horse named "Never" to lose £600, but it turned lame and never went to the post. He had nothing to do with [illegible] animal turning lame. When he had put money for Wood on the horses he rode, the bets were always so made as to increase Wood's interests in winning. He had never wished or asked Wood to "square" other jockeys, and he had no knowledge of his having done such a thing. He had full confidence in Wood, and invested him with power to buy horses, but with one exception Wood had never advanced money for him. On that occasion in 1885 he had no money, and Wood offered to lend it to him, the amount being £315, for the purchase of Portnallan. On the Court resuming on Tuesday, Sir George Chetwynd again went into the witness-box. He said, in the first place, that he wished to correct his statement of the previous day to the effect that he never put any money on horses for the jockey, Wood, excepting such horses as Wood rode. His attention had since been called to the fact, which he now remembered, that at Leicester in 1885 he allowed Wood to have £10 on a horse which he never rode, but this was the only exception. After the rule of the Jockey Club forbidding jockeys to own race-horses, they turned out badly, and he gave only £1,200 for them. Since Wood disposed of the horses to him, Wood had no share whatever in them.

At the sitting of the court, on the 14th ultimo, Sir C. Russell said he had received a telegram from the Duchess of Montrose stating that she did not accept certain statements made.

Sir H. James: She does not accept them?

Sir C. Russell: Well, I put it as mildly as I could in your interest.

Mr. Lowther: Of course we cannot take that. There is an obvious course.

Sir C. Russell agreed, but he could not refuse the lady's request. (A laugh.)

Mr. Sherrard, the trainer, was then further cross-examined by Mr. Matthews. The witness was questioned as to certain horses he sold to Sir George Chetwynd. Oxford Swell fetched £300. He was paid by cheque, but thought the bankers had it. He had an account at Weatherby's, and any payments he himself made were done through them.

Mr. Lowther informed counsel that it was a matter of common notoriety that Messrs. Tattenall made an entry of the purchaser of every animal.

Questioned as to his betting, the witness said he only wagered small sums. As he did not attend race meetings, he got Wood to put the money on at his discretion. Next, as to the running of Fullerton, the witness said the ground was heavy at Lincoln on the third day, owing to a heavy fall of snow. He saw the race at Lin[illegible], and saw that the ground was too heavy for the [illegible]. He also saw the race at Kempton, but did not [illegible] Wood's behaviour at the post. He also saw the two races at Newmarket at the "back end," and saw no difference in the riding of Wood. He rode as strongly in the one race as in the other. No doubt Fullerton had improved a great deal when he won the Crawford and Babraham Plate.

Mr. Mathews: At Goodwood did you give any instruction to Howard, who was riding Fullerton in the Chesterfield Cup, in 1886?—I might have told him before the race to get well off.

You did not tell Howard to lose [illegible] Fullerton behind the other horses?—No such conversation ever took place, upon my word. I cannot think how the lie has been invented. It could only be invented by one man [illegible].—The witness, continuing, said that after a race in 1888 he strongly remonstrated with Howard for keeping a horse back, and then Howard said "Don't you remember that you told me to do so in the Chesterfield Cup." The witness replied, "You are [illegible] of scoundrels, and I have a good mind to have you before the stewards. You have [illegible] Mr. Riley, who walks about boasting [illegible] to ruin Sherrard and have him turned off the turf, after being 41 years before the public."

Re-examined by Sir H. James: Two [illegible] in his stable had been frequenting and drinking at Riley's public-house. When he spoke to Howard he had obtained information of his having communicated certain things to a man named Langley. He complained that he had divulged the secrets of the stables, and that when it suited this man's purpose Howard "stripped" witness's horses.

The Earl of March: Would you mind telling us who Langley is?—He is a bookmaker, living at Great Marlow. Answering further questions, the witness said Sir George had nothing to do with the horses he purchased. He never lent any of the money, and everything was done independently of Sir George.

Charles Wood was next examined by Sir H. James. He said he first became a jockey in 1871, being apprenticed to J. Dawson. The first time he rode for Sir G. Chetwynd was the Ascot Stakes in 1877. Before Archer's death he was in second to him as a winning jockey. During the last 10 or 12 years he made a very large income, and besides his fees received large presents, Lord Alington on one occasion giving him £1,000 for winning the Derby on St. Blaise. He had ridden for all the principal owners on the turf. He had lived very carefully, his personal expenditure not being more than £800 a year. He had done the best with his money and had invested it profitably. Before the regulation of 1883 he had owned horses and had bought and sold a great number, but had never bet heavily. Many other owners besides Sir G. Chetwynd had backed horses for him when he was riding them. As to Fullerton, he had no part in his ownership. If the animal had won the Lincoln Handicap in 1886 when he was up he would have been £1,000 in pocket. Sir George had promised him £500 if he won, and he had £50 on. Questioned as to all the races mentioned in the particulars, Wood swore that he did his best to win every one of them.

The court then adjourned.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER.

The train service of the Pennsylvania Railway was resumed on Saturday (June 8) between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, but only by an indirect route.

A telegram from Johnstown, dated June 8, says:—The wife of one of Johnstown's prominent photographers was taken out alive from the ruins late last night. Mrs. Stantlar was lying, when found, in a cavity beneath a pile of beams which held up a mass of ruins, and prevented them from crushing her. She was unconscious, and her breathing was barely perceptible; but she may live. Her rescue, after six days and nights of exposure, with lack of nourishment, is marvellous. When the Gautier Steel Mill shut down a week ago 1,400 men left the works, and in response to a notice yesterday that all should present themselves, only 487 reported. The finding of a coffin, partly burned, brings to light the fact that at the time the water reached Johnstown a funeral was being held in the Catholic Church. The mourners and carriages standing in front of the church were swept away. The church took fire, and the coffin and corpse were partially consumed. None of those present in the church are known to have been saved. The Coroner's jury places all blame for the calamity upon the Pittsburg Club, which owned the lake, and so angry are some of the people that apprehension is expressed for the safety of Boyer, the superintendent of the cottages on the lake. Already several of the pretty villas there have been broken into and the furniture demolished. Boats have been stolen in broad daylight and reduced to kinding wood by the infuriated crowds. The number of deaths at Johnstown is now placed by some authorities at five thousand. The citizens of Lock Haven are appealing for money to buy disinfectants to prevent an epidemic. Every inch of the place was submerged and the stench from the filth which overspread the town is described as dreadful.

The *Times*, Philadelphia correspondent says:—

The relief funds raised for the sufferers in the flooded districts now amount to 2,000,000 dols. Among the contributions in Philadelphia is one of 523 dols. from 546 convicts in the Penitentiary. These prisoners are given a pittance for their labour when it exceeds a certain daily amount. They heard of the disasters, asked permission to contribute from their overwork fund, and gave sums varying from 10 cents to 15 dollars, thus supplying a unique donation. Foreign donations continue to be announced. Messrs. Drexel, Hayes, & Co. send 5,500 dols. from Paris, the London Stock Exchange an additional sum of £424, making £1,924, and the London and Brazilian Bank 1,000 dols. Messrs. Drexel & Co. have also received a further sum of £176 from London through Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., including 100 guineas from Mr W. H. Kendall. At Johnstown the work of clearing the wreckage is rapidly proceeding, and it is thought that the operation will be completed in ten days. At other places in the ruined valley a month may be required.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister to the United States, accompanied by Mr Blaine, Secretary of State, paid a visit to President Harrison in order to deliver to him a message from Queen Victoria expressing sympathy with the sufferers from the floods in Pennsylvania. The President, in reply, said; The message will be accepted by our people as another expression of Queen Victoria's own generous character, as well as of the friendliness and good-will of her people. The generosity of our own citizens will promptly lesson to these stricken people every loss that is not wholly irretrievable. These losses the sympathy of the Queen and English people will help to assuage. The President concluded by requesting Sir Julian Pauncefote to be pleased to convey to Queen Victoria the sincere thanks of the American people.

THE MARQUIS OF AILESBURY AND HIS WIFE.

The *New York Herald*, London edition, gives full details of a "scene," on Grange Race-course. The story is told as follows:—

The Marquis of Ailesbury is before the public again. It was a cold, bleak day, with a keen north-easter blowing; but the members of the Grange Club leisurely promenaded the lonely sward that backs their private enclosure at the Grange races. There was a good gate but poor fields, and the favourites did not have it all their own way. About half-past three in the afternoon an unrecognised hereditary legislator strolled across the course, bent on a mission that brought him more prominence than honour. The Marquis of Ailesbury has been ordered of some race-courses, but the prohibition of clubs did not stand in his way, any more than did prison bonds deter the convict who got to his wife's side in time to see her die. Not long since there stood on the Court records a divorce suit, entitled "Ailesbury *v.* Ailesbury and others," the "others" including a man once in the army, and now a private gentleman. The case never came to a hearing. But her ladyship made a *faux pas* lately. The gentleman who was concerned in the divorce suit managed to conduct her ladyship to the Grange races, and the Marquis got scent of it. Barbed fences, gates, and constables were nothing to him. When once he reached the course it was but a few minutes before he confronted his spouse and her companion. Then came a rush to the members' promenade, and the combatants were surrounded by more than a thousand people. "A fight! A fight!" The words were caught up by the crowd, and the multitude rushed to the spot. Thicker and thicker the mob grew. They swayed and vibrated, and presently they were on the edge of the moat bank. A little more excitement, a little more fisticuffing, and 500 people would have robled down a soft bank into a sedgy moat. "Police! Police!" was the next cry; but when the police did arrive they were hustled and jostled by a mob who would rather be drowned in a moat than see so distinguished an encounter cut short. The Marquis, when I arrived was standing on the defensive, and if the combatants can arrange a private little ring, I don't mind laying long odds on his Lordship. Had the combat taken place at any other part of the field it might have been fought out to the bitter end. But what a scandal that it should take place on the members' promenade! Lords and ladies were terribly shocked, and the police put out their force just in time to prevent the crowd rolling down the moat. Then the Marquis demanded his wife, and walked through the crowd, he looking pale and excited, and she ditto, though in a more modified degree. The other gentlemen was immediately ordered off the course; but the Marquis and Marchioness were closeted in a private apartment till the excitement were down, and then conducted by Major Dalbiac (one of the stewards), they were led to a cab, which drove them off the course. To the pressmen who met him in his exit his Lordship gave permission to describe just what they saw and to the stewards he cheerily announced that the had brought the meeting into prominence. Lord Ailesbury was having luncheon with Major Hesketh in his carriage when he saw his wife and her friend. He watched them quietly, and then mixing, with the shilling crowd, and taking up a post at their outside limits, he walked across the course, and so got into the members paddock. There were two or three blows struck, and then the police stopped the function.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., presided over the ninety-seventh half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company which was held on Wednesday at 122, Leadenhall-street. The report of the directors, given in our last issue, stated that, so far as the present was concerned, it was satisfactory to the directors to state that the accounts of the last six months showed a decided improvement over those of the corresponding period of last year.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors upon having had one of the best half-years the company had experienced for some considerable time. Never had the directors had less cause for anxiety. The company had had no delay, no hitch, and no accident of any kind throughout the past six months, although their vessels had traversed a distance of between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 miles during that period. (Cheers.) They had traversed that distance, too, at a high and in some cases at an exceptional rate of speed. One of their ships had actually accomplished, within twelve months, a distance of 75,000 nautical miles at an average speed of fifteen knots an hour. (Cheers.) As to the Italian mail contract, for which the Italian Government paid the company £30,000 a year, they would, of course, regret if the Government, in reviewing their subsidies, should determine the arrangement; but it would not materially affect the profit and loss account of the company either way. The financial position of the company was, on the whole, satisfactory. In 1887 the receipts for freight and passage (excluding mails) were £200,000 less than in 1885, or a diminution equivalent to a dividend of ·7 per cent., but by the exercise of care that diminution only really made a difference in the dividend of 2 per cent. Taking the past half-year as a basis of calculation for the whole year, the traffic returns for 1889 would show an improvement of £300,000 upon those of 1887. (Cheers.) Against this, however, they must expect an increased expenditure consequent on the enhanced price of coal, while the freights which had helped to swell the exchequer during the past six months appeared to have left the high-water mark at which they stood at the end of 1888. For instance, in October, November, and December of last year the company's steamers leaving the port of London were carrying cargoes at 80s. a ton, whereas at the present moment the rate was from 40s. to 60s. a ton, with a smaller quantity of cargo. The fact was, exports to Australia were carried at high pressure for some months, and the warehouses there were now filled to overflowing with goods. At the same time he saw nothing at all discouraging in the prospects of the freight market, although he by no means considered them brilliant. Much would depend on the progress made in ship-building. On March 31 last year there were under construction in this country only 594,000 tons of shipping of all kinds; at the same date this year the tonnage under construction was 920,000. Upon the whole he was disposed to take a cheerful view of the future of shipping. He believed that their business was established on a sound basis, and that every succeeding year would demonstrate the fact that the company possessed a growing share of public confidence. (Cheers.)

The Hon. R. L. Melville seconded the motion.

Mr. J. Jones suggested that every servant of the company should receive an extra day's pay, in acknowledgment of the immunity of the company's vessels from accident, and appealed to the board to ascertain whether some mechanical contrivance could be erected on board ships to relieve passengers of oscillation and consequent sea-sickness. (Laughter.)

The chairman observed that Mr. Jones was apparently a little behind the age, otherwise he would have been aware, as all the world was aware by this time, that there was no such thing as sea-sickness on board P. and O. steamers. (Cheers and laughter.) As to giving the servants of the company an extra day's pay, he must point out that the service was a very large one, and that to give effect to the suggestion would mean to make a very large demand upon the liberality of the proprietors.

The motion having been carried unanimously, an interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) was held on June 7 at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. R. Boyson presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman asked them in appreciating the conditions of the company to bear in mind that it was not an ordinary tea company, but an undertaking of a totally different character, formed for carrying out totally different objects, started, in the present director's judgment, most injudiciously upon very unsafe and unreliable data, and weighted with an enormous amount of debenture liability—£920,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. It was the first undertaking of the kind that had ever been started in India. He thought that the present position of the bank should satisfy them that in ordinary circumstances there would never be any need to apply to the shareholders for help to meet any of the bank's requirements. By drawings and otherwise they had reduced the debenture liability to £218,780, and during their management they had paid in connection with the debentures for principal and interest £1,263,000, and in dividends £107,809. Their colleague, Mr. Bennett, had recently spent some months in India and a considerable time on their tea estates, and his communications to the directors respecting those properties had been on the whole most satisfactory. He was perfectly satisfied that their managers generally were trustworthy, and were conscientiously doing their duty. The directors had been greatly disappointed at the results from their Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Dooars estates, the prospect at the outset of the season having appeared so hopeful; but they felt that no blame could be justly imputed to their managers. The results from their Darjeeling gardens had been most satisfactory. They proposed to renew as from the 1st prox., £200,000 of debentures for a fixed period of ten years at the reduced rate of 4½ per cent. During the current year properties had been sold for an aggregate amount of 89,000 rupees, and since the issue of the report they had received advices from Calcutta that another property had been disposed of for 15,000 rupees. The Satsoykia asset had very materially improved. They had said they would not dispose of it for less than one lakh of rupees, but they hoped to realise more, seeing that the profit rental it had given them during the last three years showed an average return of 24 per cent. per annum upon one lakh of rupees. Mr. R. P. Harrison seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE SPREAD OF LEPROSY.

At the annual meeting of the Epidemiological Society of London, held on Wednesday (June 12), the discussion on a paper on "Leprosy: a Review of Some Facts and Figures," by Dr. P. S. Abraham, was continued. Two lepers—one a man aged sixty, and the other a boy—who had been under the care of Dr. Larder for some time past, were exhibited. The discussion was opened by the reading of a paper by Surgeon-Major Pringle, M.D., late Sanitary Department of the Bengal Army, "On the increase of Leprosy in India, its Causes, probable Consequences, and Remedies." The foremost cause of the increase of lepers was that they were not now removed in the various ways that they used to be. This preservation of leper life had been going on more or less since the great order of "Burn not widows, kill not infant girls, bury not (alive) lepers" was promulgated in the Punjab after its annexation, and in the utter neglect of any precautionary measures against the spread of the disease by the protection afforded to the lepers. One of the probable consequences of this increase of the disease in India was that it would spread to Britain and all other countries which had intimate relations with India unless prompt and effective measures were taken to prevent it. The remedies that Dr. Pringle suggested for this increase of leprosy were segregation, isolation, and the separation of the sexes.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Brudenell Carter said the large intercourse between India and England was not a new thing, and seeing that at the present time there did not exist more than twenty cases of leprosy in this country, he trusted they would not be alarmed with the idea that we were going to have an outbreak in England. The chairman, in closing the discussion, observed that there seemed to be a preponderance of evidence that leprosy was on the increase in different parts of the world. It might be that the British Government would have to adopt a compulsory system of segregation, but before any such action was taken there should be a very careful inquiry into the facts.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient. The essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL POISONING CASE.

At the Court-House at Islington, near Liverpool, Mrs. Maybrick was brought up on Wednesday (June 12) before Sir W. B. Forwood and Mr. W. S. Barrett, County Magistrates, charged with the wilful murder of her husband, Mr. James Maybrick, by poisoning.

Mrs. Thomas Charles Briggs, of Livingstone Avenue, Sefton Park, was next examined, and repeated her evidence before the Coroner. The witness anew described the search of the rooms on Sunday, the 12th May, the day after Mr. Maybrick's death, by herself and the two brothers, and the discovery of a number of bottles containing liquids, a handkerchief, and a tumbler of liquid, which were afterwards handed to the police, and by them passed on to the analyst. She then spoke of the letter written by Mrs. Maybrick, when in custody at Battlecrease, to Mr. Brierley at 60, Huskisson Street, Liverpool, which witness gave to the policeman at the door. The letter was now produced and marked for identification. It was that in which the prisoner asked Brierley's assistance in her terrible trouble, and declared before God her innocence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pickford, the witness said when she visited Mr. Maybrick on the 8th she found him very restless, but not excited. He was telling her his symptoms, when Mrs. Maybrick stopped him, and said if witness would go downstairs she would tell her the symptoms in five minutes. She also said to the deceased not to distress himself, as she herself would relate his symptoms. The witness further stated, in reply to Mr. Pickford, that the telegram for the nurse was sent with Mrs. Maybrick's knowledge, and after consultation with her. All the things found in the bed-room and dressing-room—the bottles, &c.—were found during the search for Mr. Maybrick's keys. The dressing-room was mostly used, she understood, by Mr. Maybrick, and in Mrs. Maybrick's own wardrobe, which was locked, no suspicious articles were found. As to the letter asking Mr. Brierley's help, Mrs. Maybrick was at that time in want of money for stamps and telegrams. Witness had suggested that she should write to Mr. Brierley, but had made the suggestion in sarcasm.

Mr. Pickford: You were asked about this before the Coroner?—Yes. Did you ever say then that the suggestion was made in sarcasm?—No. In reply to another question, the witness said she knew that deceased was in the habit of taking all kinds of medicines suggested by his friends in addition to the doctors.

Alfred Schweeso, head waiter at the private hotel, 21 and 22 Henrietta Street, and 8 and 9 Chapel Place, Cavendish Square, London, was next called, and spoke to the stay of Mrs. Maybrick at the hotel in March. There was a gentleman with her, whom he then understood to be Mr. Maybrick, but whom he now knew to be Mr Brierley. They remained together at the same hotel until the morning of Sunday, the 24th, when they left about mid-day, Mr. Brierley paying the bill for the two—£2, 13s. They occupied the same bed-room.

Superintendent Bryning then called Bessie Brierley, the housemaid at Battlecrease, who was examined first about the events of the Grand National day when Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick quarrelled after returning from the race. Before that Mrs. Maybrick had been away for a week, and returned the day before the Grand National. Mr. Maybrick had not been away. Witness saw Mrs. Maybrick between 7-30 and 8 o'clock in the evening of the Grand National day. About that time Mr. Maybrick ordered witness to bring a cab, and after returning from that errand witness was told by one of the girls that the cab was to send Mrs. Maybrick away. The Magistrates' Clerk—Don't tell us what you were told. Continuing, the witness said the cab on arriving was sent away again, not being then wanted. She next spoke to the discovery of the fly-papers soaking in a small basin on the washstand table in the prisoner's bedroom. This was before Mr. Maybrick was taken ill, but she could not say the date. On finding them witness told the nurse. She also described how the fly-papers were covered with an inverted plate and the whole wrapped up in two towels. The next morning witness found some scraps of fly-paper in the lid of the slop jar. Up to this time no fly-papers had been wanted for use in the house, nor had any been used in the ordinary way. The Sunday after the Wirral races, which deceased attended, was the next occasion spoken to by the witness, who said the deceased was taken ill in the morning. He had complained of illness on the Saturday before going to the races, witness having seen Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick going downstairs together, and heard the deceased say to Mrs. Maybrick that his feet and legs were dead up to his knees. The other points spoken to by the witness were the preparation of farinaceous food at Mrs. Maybrick's orders for the deceased—the sole charge which the prisoner assumed of the deceased—the appearance on the scene of the nurses and of Mr. Michael Maybrick, and the discovery of the trunk in which the packet of arsenic was afterwards found.

In cross-examination by Mr. Pickford, the witness said that Mrs. Maybrick was on the landing, or in the room, much about the same time as she (witness) saw the fly-papers soaking during the illness of the deceased. His bed-room door was generally a little open. The witness being asked as to whether on the Sunday after the Wirral races, when the deceased was taken ill, the prisoner had breakfasted in bed, said she had said so at the inquest, but was not sure now, from what she had been told.

After the interval for luncheon some little delay took place before the legal gentlemen in the case took their places. During this interval the prisoner, who had been brought again into the dock, and had removed the long fur boa, and adjusted her drapery with great nicety, sat perfectly still in the same position as she had assumed in the morning.

Alice Yapp, the children's nurse, was placed in the witness-box. She was first examined as to the quarrel on the night of the Grand National, when she heard the deceased say to the prisoner, "Such a scandal; it will be all over the town to-morrow;" and further, "Florrie, Florrie, I never thought it would come to this." Again the deceased said, "Florrie, if you once cross this threshold, you shall never enter this house again." Witness then asked Mrs. Maybrick to come upstairs to see the baby, and as she did not move she put her arm round her waist and took her upstairs and made a bed for her in the dressing-room off the night nursery. The witness proceeded next to the fly-paper episode, to which her attention had been called by the previous witness. She said she left the fly-papers as she found them soaking in water, and did not know what became of them. Asked as to the health of the deceased, the witness said it was so far as she knew good until the day of the Wirral races on the 27th April, when Mrs. Maybrick remarked to her that Mr. Maybrick was very ill through having taken an overdose of medicine prescribed by a doctor in London. The illness was renewed on the following day. When Mrs. Maybrick asked witness to go and stay with him a few minutes witness complied, and in a few minutes the prisoner came into the room with a cup in her hand, which she gave to the deceased, saying, "Drink this mustard and water. It will make you sick." Speaking of the continued sickness, the witness came to the evening of the 3rd of May, when she remarked to the prisoner that it was strange the sickness continued, and suggested another doctor should be procured. To that Mrs. Maybrick replied that all doctors were fools, and said the liver was out of order, and said that because it covered a multitude of sins. On the 7th, witness saw Mrs. Maybrick on the landing pouring something from one bottle into another. The witness next spoke of the refusal on the 8th by the prisoner of a request from the deceased to rub his hands. Then followed in her story, the episode of the opening of the letter on this point, her evidence as to it being simply a repetition of what she gave at the Coroner's inquest. The witness also spoke to the discovery of the chocolate box containing a packet of arsenic in powder. Witness further stated that Mrs. Maybrick, after changing the medicines on the landing on the occasion referred to above, left the bottles on the landing table, and went into the nursery looking confused.

Mr. Edwin Maybrick, brother of the deceased, gave evidence similar to that which he narrated at the inquest. In cross-examination he would not admit that the deceased was in the habit of "dosing" himself with medicines recommended by his friends. He might occasionally take them. He had had conversations about his brother with Mrs. Maybrick. He thought about Sunday she said he had been kept on rather too low a diet. He was then under diet prescribed by Dr. Humphreys. Q.—Did you say that if her husband would give up physicking himself and give his stomach a rest, he would be better? A.—I may have said something to that effect. I don't think I said physicking himself. Q.—Something to that effect? A.—I may have said he would be better if he did not take so much physic. I don't think for one moment I said "physicking himself."

By Superintendent Bryning—I never knew my brother take arsenic as a medicine.

On Thursday morning, June 13, Mr. Michael Maybrick, Mr. Wokes, chemist; Nurse Gore, Nurse Callery, Dr Humphreys, Dr. Carter, and others were examined. The Chairman (addressing the prisoner) said. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, it is our duty to commit you to take your trial at the next Assizes for the wilful murder of the late James Maybrick. The announcement was received with more firmness by the prisoner than by many persons in court. Mrs. Maybrick was then conducted from the dock to the ante-room at the side of the court, walking with much dignity past the short rank of spectators who pressed forward to see her exit.

The prisoner was then removed; and will be tried at the Assizes, which commence at the end of July.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

The list in order of merit of the students taking part in the Mathematical Tripos was issued at Cambridge University on Saturday, the 8th ult, as follows:—

Part 1.—Moderators: William Loudon Mollison, M.A., Clare College; Edward Gurner Gallop, M.A., Trinity College. Examiners: Ernest William Hobson, M.A., Christ's College; Walter Burt Allcock, M.A., Emmanuel College. In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

WRANGLERS.

Ds—Walker, G T, Trin
2 { Dyson, Trinity
Gaul, Trinity
4 Macdonald, Clare
5 Lay, Catharine's
6 { Cooke, John's
7 { Ramsey, Magdalene
8 { Geake, Clare
Jackson, Trinity
Todhunter, Clare
11 { Ashford, Trinity
Emery, Trinity
Monro, John's
14 { Hoare, Trinity
Murray, Christ's.

16 Burstall, John's
17 { Lawrenson, John's
Oldland, Emmanuel
19 Hartley, Queen's
20 Bayliss, Peterhouse
21 Brown, W., John's
22 { Crook, Emmanuel
Hall, King's
Harper, Sidney
Kitchin, H., Selwyn
Leibert, Pembroke
27 { Duthie, Queen's
Haywood, Trinity
Jackson, F H, Peter

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Di { Potbury, Christ's
30 { Sarrage, Pembroke
Walker, Queen's
33 Shawcross, John's
34 Borthwick, Peterhouse
35 { Carr, Peterhouse
Carrington, Christ's
Kahn, John's
Stevenson, Trin. Hall
White, Sidney
40 Oskwith, Queen's
41 { Marriott, Corpus
Orr, Caius
43 { Braton, John's
Humphries, St. John's
Parker, Magdalene
Simkins, Pembroke
47 { Blair, Catharine's
Bosman, Peterhouse
Box, John's
Gill, Corpus
Lewthwaite, Magdalene
Williams, A E, Christ's

53 { Ashworth, Christ's
Platt, Corpus
Richards, P J, John's
Wilson, J, Peterhouse
57 { Broadbent, Magdalene
Braut, F J Emmanuel
Turner, G J John's
60 { Badeley, F J Jesus
Bagram, Trinity Hall
62 { Norman, John's
Stephenson, Jesus
J H Taylor, John's
65 { Crabtree, Catharine's
Whittle, John's
Wilton, Christ's
68 { De Montmorency, Petr
Haward, Sidney
70 Sykes, Trinity
71 { W H Brown, John's
Henderson, H Cvndsh
Yglesias, Trinity
74 Little, Jesus.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

75 Di—Meadis, John's
{ Steel, King's
Storrs, H T S, Emm
78 { Benthall, H E, John's
Doxford, Caius
Guest, Corpus
Thompson A, Queen's
82 { Kewley, Sidney
Thomas, L W, John's
Thursfield, Trinity
Walters, Caius
Woodhouse, W G, Jns
87 Hooker, Trinity
88 { Adams, Sidney
Bloomfield, Clare
Cooper, Peterhouse
Cudworth, King's
Marsh, Trinity
Vanderbyl, Pembroke
94 Stuart, G M, Caius
95 { Collins, Clare
Sutton, Sidney
Wells, Clare

98 { Bowman, Trinity
Kerr, Emmanuel
100 { Hayton, Christ's
Key, Clare
102 { Gold, Trinity
W H Weekes, Sidney
104 { Macdonald, Emm
Pochin, King's
106 Newman, Trinity Hall
107 { H G Stewart, Caius
Marvel, John's
109 { Fletcher, Emmanuel
Middlemiss, John's
W M Scott, Clare
112 Bacon, Non-Coll
113 { Curtis, H, Selwyn
D'Albertanson, Peter
115 H E Stewart, Qns'
116 { Hardy, Emmanuel
Moor, Catharine's
118 Cooke, Emmanuel

Ægrotat—E W Smith, John's.

WOMEN.

Wrangler.—M. F. Evans, Girton (bracketed with 27.)

Senior Optimes.—L. J. Wood Newnham (equal to 41); A. S. D. Russell, Girton (between brackets 41 and 43); J. L. Latham, Girton; A. Rayson, Girton (equal to 43); A Everett, Girton (between brackets 43 and 47); M. Wingate, Girton (equal to 57); L. M. Benjer Newnham (between the brackets 57 and 60); E. L. Lee, Newnham (equal to 62); K. E. Hammer, Newnham (equal to 74).

Junior Optimes.—G. A. Lee, Newnham (equal to 94); A. M. Stiff, Girton (equal to 100); M. S. Webber Girton (equal to 109.)

Mr. Gilbert Thomas Walker, Senior Wrangler, is son of Mr. Thomas Walker, Borough Engineer of Croydon. He was born at Rochdale, and is twenty-one years old next February. After being at Whitgift's Grammar School, Croydon, he went to St. Paul's Schools. He was third in the Matriculation Examination, London, 1884. He entered at Trinity College Cambridge, in 1886, and, besides being a foundation scholar of the college, won the Barnes University Scholarship and divided the Sheepshanks Astronomical Examination. His private tutor was Mr. Webb, of St. John's.

Mr Frank Watson Dyson, bracketed Second Wrangler, was born in 1868. He is the son of the Rev. Watson Dyson, Baptist minister, was educated at Bradford Grammar School, and is a foundation scholar of Trinity College. His private tutor was Mr. Webb.

Mr. Percy Cory Gaul bracketed Second Wrangler, is son of Mr. Alfred Robert Gaul, Professor of Music, of Birmingham, and is a foundation scholar of Trinity College. Private tutor, Mr. Webb. He rowed in one of the First Trinity crews last term.

Mr. Hector Munro Macdonald, Fourth Wrangler, is a scholar and prizeman of Clare College. Private tutor Mr. Webb.

Mr. Charles Johnson Lay, Fifth Wrangler, is a foundation scholar of St. Catharine's College. Private tutor, Mr. Webb.

The lists in Part II. have also been published. The examiners were: E. J. Routh, Sc.D., Peterhouse; W. Burnside, M.A., Pembroke; J. Larnor, M.A., St. John's; A. R. Forsyth, M.A., Trinity.

Class I. (Division 1).—Ds Orr, St. John's; (division 2) Ds Buchanan, Peterhouse; Ds Simpson, St. John's.

Class II. (Division 1).—Ds Crackuell, Sydney; Ds Rose Innes, King's; Saxery; (division 2) Guest, Trinity.

Class III. (Division 1).—None; (division 2) Dallas, King's.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 7.

Where not otherwise specified the following Lieutenants have been appointed Second Lieutenants:—

12th Lancers—H C Brown, from the 2nd Brigade Lancashire Div, R A, vice J M F Hiddingh, transferred to 6th Dragoons.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Sec Lieut J A Unett, from the 3rd Batt Welsh Regt, in succession to Lieut H D Stacepole, promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—R P Jordon from the 3rd Batt the South Wales Borderers, vice G S Tulloh, promoted; A A West, from the 3rd Batt, the East Surrey Regiment, vice K M Davie, promoted.

The Durham Light Infantry—Sec Lieut H R Cumming, from the 3rd Batt, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), in succession to Lieut J E Bush, promoted; O B Harter, from the 3rd Batt., vice F P S Dunsford, seconded; E B Hales, from the 3rd Batt, in succession to Lieut G C Mansel promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—A McClintock, from the 4th Batt, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, vice J G Millais, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—A Dibley, from the 5th Batt, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), vice F G de Salvo, seconded; Sec Lieut M P E Lonsdale, from the 3rd Batt, the Lancashire Fusiliers, vice W W G Griffith, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 11.

1st Life Guards—Sec Lieut H R Homfray, Lieut in the Army, resigns his commission; Lieut H G Leigh, from half-pay, to be Lieut, in succession to H R Homfray, with precedence next above Lieut L E Barry.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut J Burns to be Capt, vice the Hon L F G Byng, seconded.

5th Lancers—Supernumerary Capt G R Tufton to be Capt, in succession to Lieut-Col and Col W W Bennett, placed on half-pay.

15th Hussars—Lieut-Col and Col W White retires on retired pay.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col R W Stewart upon completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed upon half-pay; Maj T H Anstey to be Lieut-Col, vice Col R W Stewart; Capt A Heathcote to be Maj, vice T H Anstey; Lieut L J Dopping-Hepenstal to be Capt, vice A Heathcote; Sergt-Maj Foreman of Works W Warburton to be Qr-mr, with the honorary rank of Lieut.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Maj of Capt T W C Leathem, as notified in the *Gazette* of May 21, 1889, is cancelled at his own request; Capt J D Coghlan to be Maj, vice Col C W Murray, retired on half-pay; Supernumerary Capt J E M Pilkington to be Capt, in succession to Maj J D Coghlan, who holds an extra-regimental appointment, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 21, 1889.

Lt-Gen Sir Allen B Johnson, who has just vacated the Military Secretaryship at the India Office, is about to undertake a lengthened tour, visiting Australia, China, Japan, and America.

Col C A Goodfellow, V C, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, becomes a Major-General, vice Maj-Gen C M Brown, retired on pension.

Lt-Col R E Allen, East Yorkshire Regt, will be transferred from Chatham to Chester on the 1st prox as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE OAKS.

With an absence of rain, the dust was more in evidence than ever, and consequently things were most unpleasant. The heat was intense, and a thunderstorm seemed imminent when racing was resumed. With the Oaks giving promise of an interesting race it was not surprising to find the company a large one in all departments. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian were again present.

The Oaks stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for fillies, then three-year-olds, 8st 10 lb each. About a mile-and-a-half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post.

Lord R. Churchill's L'Abbesse de Jouarre	(J. Woodburn)	1
Mr. Vyner's Minthe	(F. Webb)	2
Mr H. Milner's Seclusion	(S. Loates)	3
Captain Machell's Wrinkle	(Robinson)	0
Lord Cadogan's Polka	(G. Barrett)	0
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Helioscene.	(Calder)	0
Sir R. Jardine's Sweetbriar	(T. Loates)	0
Mr. J. V. Laurance's Wishing Gate	(Rickaby)	0
Prince Soltykoff's Cherry Bounce	(M. Cannon)	0
Captain Machell's Virgin Queen	(G. Chaloner)	0
Baron de Rothschild's Criniere	(F. Barrett)	0
Duke of Beaufort's Dark Blue	(T. Cannon, jun)	0

After Criniere had shown the way in the parade and Polka in the canter, the lot made their way to the post, where Seclusion had previously preceded them. After a couple of failures, Polka, on the outside, and Wishing Gate drew to the front, followed by Virgin Queen and Criniere, with Wrinkle next, then came Dark Blue, Sweetbriar, and Polka, with Seclusion next, the last three being Minthe, Cherry Bounce, and L'Abbesse de Jouarre. Before reaching the Milepost Wishing Gate took a two lengths' lead of Virgin Queen, with Criniere and Polka lying third and fourth, then, in a cluster, came Sweetbriar, Seclusion, Wrinkle, and Minthe, whipped in by Cherry Bounce. At the top of the hill, six furlongs from home, Wishing Gate was leading, followed by Virgin Queen and Criniere, these being just clear of Polka, Wrinkle, and Seclusion, with Minthe and Sweetbriar next, in front of L'Abbesse de Jouarre and Dark Blue. After crossing the road Criniere was beaten, and L'Abbesse de Jouarre drew up to Wishing Gate, and, assumed the command a quarter of a mile from home, stalled off the challenge by Minthe, who made up a lot of ground inside the distance, and won by a neck; four lengths separated second and third; Criniere was fourth, Wishing Gate fifth, then some distance off, Cherry Bounce was sixth, Wrinkle seventh, Sweetbriar eighth, Helioscene and Polka next, and Dark Blue last. Time—2 min. 55 sec.

THE LOSS OF THE SULTAN.

The Sultan court of inquiry re-opened on June 7 on board the Victory at Portsmouth. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, recalled, said that the towing operations were commenced on March 10 at four o'clock, and ceased at 4-25. He had no reason to believe that the Sultan had moved astern 2ft. 6in. then. If he had known it he did not think it would have been advisable to bring too much strain on the ship for fear of tearing the bottom. He gave up towing because of night coming on. He did not attempt to remove 300 tons of water in the compartments at the "O B" bulk-heads, because they thought the damage was chiefly forward, and they did not touch the scuttles for fear of admitting more water into the ship. When towing ceased, the water was too thick to send a diver down to see if the ship had moved. The Temeraire was shifted three-quarters of a cable distant, ready for operations next morning. Captain Rice, who was in command of the Sultan, was asked the same questions as the Duke of Edinburgh, and gave similar answers. It would have been injudicious to have moved any of the pumps, as in other parts of the ship the water would rise. The calculations for the flotation of the ship were based on the assumption that many compartments were full. They could not send down a diver when towing ceased, as the sea was muddy till it was dark. This evidence brought the inquiry to a close.

AN ACCIDENT TO Mr. SPENCER.

An exciting parachute descent was witnessed at Hastings on Monday afternoon, 10th ult., says the *St. James's Gazette*, the aeronaut being Mr. Spencer, lately returned from India. The ascent by balloon was made from the Cricket and Recreation Ground in the presence of some thousands of persons assembled on the West Hill. The altitude attained was stated to be 5,300 ft., and then Mr. Spencer let go. There was a fresh wind blowing from the north, and amid intense excitement Mr. Spencer rapidly drifted towards the shore, which was about three hundred yards distant. Still at a considerable altitude he passed out to sea, and eventually descended to the water, nearly half a mile from land to the south-east of the Hastings Pier; the parade beach and pier being thronged with people. He was kept afloat by a life-buoy until picked up in a few minutes by a small boat. He was taken to the pier, and drove back to the Recreation Ground, where he was received with cheers.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

The inquest has resulted in the grand jury returning a verdict of "wilful murder caused by unknown hands, but resulting from a conspiracy among members of the Clan-na-Gael." The detective Coughlin, Patrick Sullivan, Alexander Sullivan, and the carter Woodruff they find to have been either the principals in the murder, accessory to the murder, or guilty of having known about it; and as such they should be held in custody. The grand jury also believe that other persons are implicated in the murder, and unanimously find that all secret societies like the Clan-na-Gael are detestable and inimical to American institutions. They conclude by expressing a hope that the police will atone for their neglect in looking after such societies in the past by future vigour in suppressing them. Alexander Sullivan was arrested on Tuesday night, and lodged in jail. He appeared calm, and protested, as he has all along done, his innocence. The police state that thirty persons, the majority of whom are members of the Clan-na-Gael, will be arrested with in the next twelve hours, and it is understood that these will include the lawyer Beggs, the policeman Dan Brown, and Harry Jordan, Michael Boland, Lawrence Buckley, Peter M'Geehan, D. C. Foley, Frank Murray, J. J. Bradley, J. J. Cuenca, and John Moss.

AN ALL-ROUND REPORT.

Rev. G. Duncan states that he recommends St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia, as the most effectual cure he has ever known.

Mr. Jos. Young, of Golden Lion Hotel, Highstreet, Sunderland, writes:—"But more remarkable yet was the case of my wife, who had nearly lost the use of her arm from rheumatism, but thank God and St. Jacobs Oil she has got all right again."

"Although I was not able to rise from a sitting position without the aid of a chair," writes Mr. J. Clark, of 21 South Island Place, Brixton-road, London, "I was able to stand and walk after the application of St. Jacobs Oil."

"I feel so truly grateful I cannot help returning thanks," writes Mr. M. Price, of 14, Tabernacle square, Finsbury, London, E.C. His wrist that he had strained two years before, and which had given him pain without intermission, yielded like magic to the application of St. Jacobs Oil.

Mrs. Polsom, Gray's Inn-passage, Bedford-row, London, suffered from the effects of a sprained ankle for nineteen years. Many different remedies were tried without success. On applying St. Jacobs Oil, pain vanished, the swelling was reduced, and her ankle is as strong as ever.

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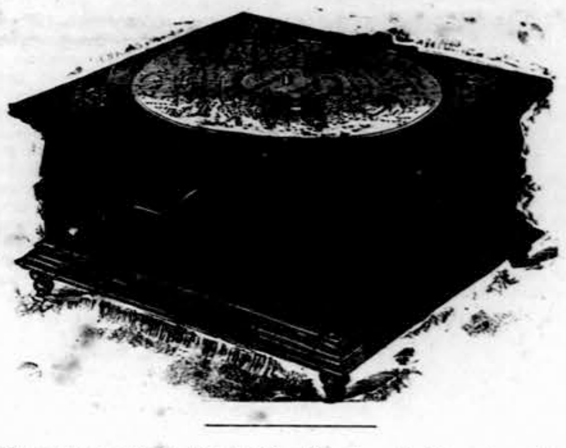

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